The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896. NO. 28

SILVER'S TICKET

A SKETCH OF THE LIVES OF BRYAN AND SEWALL.

The Populist Convention will Endorse the Democratic Ticket.—Sound Money Men May Make a Nomination.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Hon William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, the democratic candidate for President, needs no introduction to the democrats of the U. S., although he is only 36 years old—the youngest man ever honored with the Presidential nomination; his two terms in Congress did that thoroughly. He was a member of the House in the fifty-second and fifty-third Congresses, and would probably still be a member if the republicans had not gerrymandered the first district of Nebraska, which he represented. In each of the Congresses in which he sat he had the honor, although he was one of the youngest members, of making the speech which was most widely circulated. The first of those speeches was delivered March 16th, 1892, and was against the McKinley tariff law. That speech made his fame, and may be considered as having been one of the direct causes of his having been nominated for President by the Chicago convention, and was more widely distributed as a campaign document by the Democratic Congressional Campaign committee than any other speech on the subject, and he became in a day one of the most talked about men in Congress. The other speech was made at the extra session of Congress, called to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, and was against repeal. That speech was at the time and is still regarded as one of the ablest arguments ever made in either branch of Congress for the free coinage of silver, and millions of copies have been sent out by the silver men, and it will probably be even more widely circulated during the coming campaign.

Mr. Bryan is thoroughly democratic in his manner and ways of living, is easily approached, always affable, but never "gaggy." He is a member of the Presbyterian church and when in Washington he always attended with his wife, the New York Ave. Presbyterian church. His wife is, like himself, a lawyer, but she didn't study law with the intention of practicing, but merely took the diploma in order to make herself more companionable to her husband. Mr. Bryan is poor and he never makes any attempt to appear otherwise. When in Washington, he and his family—wife and three children—occupied apartments in the house of a resident of the unfashionable section in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol building, and with the exception of an occasional lecture before the Y. M. C. A., in which he takes a deep interest, his time was devoted to his Congressional duties and to study. After he made his first speech and became a congressional lion, Washington society tried to entice him and Mrs. Bryan within its silken coil, but it was time wasted. He felt that he had something more important to do than to exhibit himself at fashionable social entertainments.

Mr. Bryan was thus described a few months ago when no one had any idea that he would be the candidate, this year at any rate; "Bryan is a collegiate scholar, and has stored away in his capacious cranium much of the golden grain of wisdom and little of the husks, and it is all there for use, either as argument or embellishment. Some men are so ugly and so ungainly that it is a positive disadvantage to them as public speakers. Some men are so handsome and graceful that they are on good terms with the audience before they open their lips. Of the latter class Bryan is a shining example. His appearance is a passport to the affections of his fellow men."

Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, who has been nominated for Vice President, gives the ticket a geographical balance which will unquestionably add strength to it. He has had wide experience in politics, having been prominently identified as a member of the National Committee with the management of every democratic national campaign of recent years. Mr. Sewall is a successful shipbuilder and business man.

It is generally believed in Washington that the populist and silver conventions which are to meet at St. Louis next week will endorse Bryan and Sewall and the democratic platform.

There is much talk in Washington of the probability of President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet joining with the sound money democrats in a movement for the nomination of an independent democratic ticket on a gold platform, but it is based more upon conjecture than upon fact. It is, of course, certain that a considerable number of men who have been democratic leaders will refuse to support Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform—that was indicated by the refusal of the most of the gold men to take any further part in the convention after they were defeated on the platform. But will they carry any considerable number of voters with them? That is the important question. Senator Call, of Florida, now in Washington, was asked if he thought the gold democrats would bolt. He replied: "Many of the leaders will, but the masses will not. The trouble is that the leaders are not in touch with the masses and do not know what they feel. The banks and big newspapers will oppose Bryan and Sewall, but that will help elect them."

Local Squibs.

All garden truck is doing finely.

All kinds of berries are very plenty.

Corn, oats and potatoes will yield well.

Farmers are done cutting wheat and rye crops.

Wheat is quoted in Philadelphia at 61 cents.

Hay, we are told, is selling here at $12 per ton.

The clatter and song of the harvester has ceased.

Boob's wheel factory is still b.b.—busy and buzzing.

The corn fields are having a splendid boom from the frequent rains.

Physicians tell us there is not much sickness in any part of the county.

With wheat and potatoes cheaper than ever, starvation is still away off.

If in arrears on Reporter, remember we need the needful; hence please remit.

Bill Flory, street commissioner, has made war on the weeds in streets and alleys.

The trout season ends today; fishing for the speckled beauties did not pan out well.

Young Dunkle, hurt at Hecla on the 4th, Dr. Fisher informs us, is getting along well.

Politics has taken a lull since all nominations have been made, but will liven up further on.

Early apples are in prime now, and fresh apple pie and apple sass help to make up the bill of fare again.

Prof. Hamilton got rid of his 2900 bushels potatoes at 10 cents per bushel our neighbor Kerlin having found a hole for them.

We are pleased to note that one after another the homes of our town are becoming neater and prettier. Keep it up, it is a credit to the place—encourage such as are useful citizens.

Should Not Be Pardoned.

THE noted thief of the public funds, John Bardsley, still has his friends working for a pardon. The Altoona Tribune expresses our sentiments in the following article:

"On every hand one hears the rumor now that Bardsley is to be pardoned. The usual stock arguments are made by his friends and sympathizers. He is old and infirm, we are told, and not well able to bear the rigor of prison discipline. But this is no argument at all. There are thousands of other convicts in state prisons throughout this country who are old and feeble, but no person is advocating a general jail delivery. It isn't the fault of the law that they are in prison.

"Bardsley is a thief. He is the meanest sort of a thief, because be betrayed the confidence of his constituents and robbed the city which had highly honored him. He has never pretended to be repentant; he is only sorry that he was found out. If he had given the state some of the valuable information which is lodged in his breast then it might be proper to consider the question of clemency. But he has done nothing of the sort."

Another Telephone Company.

At Bellefonte on Tuesday a week an application was made in Court for the incorporation of a telephone company in Phillipsburg, to extend in Clearfield, Cambria, Centre and Jefferson counties, connecting Philipsburg, Clearffeld, Curwensville, Houtzdale, DuBois and Punxsutawney. It will parallel the Central Pennsylvania Telphone and Telegraph Company, and will be called the Philipsburg Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Lutheran services, Sunday July 19, at Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; in the Union church at 10 a. m.; in Georges valley at 2 p. m.

Blood purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is sure to be realized.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is tedious to map out a tour for one's self, for invariably expense doubles, and some petty traveling annoyances brought about by an oversight mars what should have been a pleasure trip. It is a pleasure to have everything arranged systematically before departing, thus obviating unnecessary expenses as well as inconveniences. To this end the Pennsylvania Railroad Company first inaugurated personally-conducted tours, maintained them at the highest possible standard of excellence, and gave them at opportune seasons, after careful study as to desirable dates and every necessary detail.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two deligtful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 21 and August 18. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey, and ends only with its completion. The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

Tickets purchased and not used will be redeemed at full amount paid if presented personally or by letter at the General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, not later than two days before the respective dates of departure.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Senators Hill and Murphy, of New York; Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Brice, of Ohio, and Smith, of New Jersey, will support Bryan and Sewall, tho they will not endorse the silver plank in the platform.

Centre county Democrats, in the recent county convention, strongly endorsed gold, but, notwithstanding the silver plank in the Chicago platform, will fall in to the support of Bryan.

There will be a conference of the leeding Democrats of the sound money states to consult upon the course to be pursued with reference to the doings of the Chicago convention and it is likely the holding of another convention or bolting will not be encouraged.

Hill has decided to support the ticket but he will not endorse the entire platform.

Whitney does not favor a bolt but thinks Democrats should make every effort to elect sound money men to congress.

The Pittsburg Post, anti-silver, will give Bryan its heartiest support.

A Seattle Republican daily has come out for Bryan.

Another Democratic state convention may have to be called, for the purpose filling vacancies for electors-at-large that are likely to occur, three of four refusing to support Bryan, these are Singerly, Guthrie and Hancock; the fourth one, Gen. Coffroth, is satisfied with the ticket.

The Chicago convention has developed the fact that the free silver sentiment is strong and wide-spread and has made M'Kinley and his backers feel quite a bit uneasy.

It will take a month to show how formidable the silver plank in the Chicago plank will prove in knocking out M'Kinley; it looks a little dubious for the Ohio shifter just now.

Bryan, it is announced, will take the stump during the campaign. His first speech will be made in Madison Garden, New York city, August 21, the occasion of the announcing committee informing him of his nomination. It will be a monster gathering.

Gored by a Bull.

The venerable George W. Mattern, residing up near Tyrone, who was so recently gored by a mad bull until it was thought his injuries would kill him, is improving. Mr. Mattern is eighty some years of age.

FREE COINAGE

A DIRECTOR OF THE MINT EXPLAINS THE TERM.

How to Turn Silver Bullion into Dollars.—The White Metal Exchangeable for Cash by Any One at a Mint.

At Washington a few days ago Director of the Mint Preston was asked exactly what was implied by the term free coinage of silver as set forth by the Democratic convention, and what might occur when any one has the right to take bullion to the mint for coinage, the character of the metal that can be presented, what the mode of procedure would be, the cost of the coinage, the amount that would be returned to the person submitting the metal for government stamp and the official interpretation of the term "sixteen to one."

"Until there has been legislation carrying out in detail the general plan of the free coinage of silver, such as contemplated by the platform at Chicago," Mr. Preston replied, "it will, of course, be impossible to describe accurately just what will have to be done. I can only explain to you generally what the routine would be, based on experience gained before the repeal of the Sherman law, and upon what free coinage of silver is generally interpreted to mean. In the first place, silver in any form, if not too base for the operation of the mints, will be received from anybody and coined into silver dollars or bars free of charge, except the cost of the alloy employed, which is two cents per ounce.

"The word "unlimited," as used in the Chicago platform, means that there shall be no restriction as to the amount of bullion permitted to be received and coined. Unless by legislation the coinage of silver should be limited to American product, our mints would be open to all the silver in the world, and it may safely be stated that without such a restriction the United States would within a few years have the surplus silver of the world. By surplus I mean all the silver not used by other nations as subsidiary coin.

CAN TAKE ANY OLD SILVER.

"Under a free silver law any one possessing old silver spoons, silverware, or anything else containing silver, would have the privilege of taking such articles to the mints and having them coined into silver dollars. It is not to be expected, however, that the mints will be called upon to perform much work of this character. It will be the smelters and refiners who will do most of this work.

"There is a mistaken notion as to the class of people who take bullion to the mints to be coined. It is generally supposed that mine owners do this. As a rule they do not. Their work is confined to taking ore from the mines and selling it to the smelting and refining establishments. There are about a dozen of these establishments now in operation, and with a free coinage law, of course, the number will greatly increase. There are two in Denver, Col.; one each in Leadville, Col.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; Perth Amboy, and Newark, N. J.; Pittsburg, Penna.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal., and one in course of erection in Idaho. From these establishments would come ninety per cent. of all the bullion that would be sent to the mints to be coined.

"To avoid embarrassment to the mints by those having small quantities of old silverware, it is probable that bullion of less value than $100 will not be received, as provided in the old coinage law. This will be the routine pursued in the matter of having bullion coined into money:

"It will be taken in person or shipped direct to the respective mints. It will be weighed in the presence of the depositor or his agent, and the weight be verified by the register of deposits. The weigh clerk and register will then enter in their respective books the name of the depositor, number and date of each deposit, kind of bullion, weight before melting, and, if it can be ascertained, the state or country from which it is derived. The depositor will then be given a receipt for the value of his deposit, if it is of such character that its value can be ascertained before melting.

"From the weight of the bullion after melting and the report of the assayer as to fineness, the value of such deposit and the amount of charges will be computed, and a detailed statement given to the de positor. When the depositor prese nts his receipt and certificate for the net value he will sign the receipt, and the coin or bars will then be paid to him.

"It is not to be presumed, however, that under a free coinage law a person presenting bullion would have to wait for his money until the material which he has presented had actually been coined. All that will be necessary will be to wait until the actual value of his bullion is ascertained. Nor is it to be presumed that any great number of people will go to the mints for their silver dollars. The chances are that you will not find any more cart wheel dollars in circulation under a free silver law than there are now. The coin is too cumbersome. The people may want free silver, but they would rather have a government paper equivalent for it than its actual weight in metal.

"The result will be that silver certificates will be authorized to take the place of the silver dollar, and the United States treasury will have to be a storehouse for the bulk of the metal. This will bring up the question of increased vault room at the treasury and sub-treasuries. Our vaults in the treasury are now overcrowded, and there is no space left for erecting additional vaults. A new treasury building may, therefore, be in order, not to speak of the additional mints that will be necessary. We now have mints located at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City. The latter has been closed for some time. A free coinage law will mean the construction of at least half a dozen additional mints.

"The term 'sixteen to one' means that the pure silver in the standard dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the pure gold in the gold dollar. A silver dollar now contains 371.25 grains of silver, while a gold dollar contains 23.32 grains of gold. At the time of the establishment of the United States mints congress agreed that the ratio between silver and gold should be as fifteen pounds to one pound, this being at that time the relative values of the two metals. It was subsequently found that this ratio gave too high a value to silver. It was accordingly changed to sixteen to one.

"By this action congress jumped on the other side of the stream. In European countries the ratio had been fixed at fifteen and a half to one. As a result the silver owners of the United States shipped all their product to Europe for coinage, and, until 1874, when the revision of the coinage laws occurred, only about eight millions of silver dollars had been coined. Under the Bland-Allison act, four hundred million silver dollars were coined, and these, added to the notes issued under the Sherman act, make the total amount of silver in currency more than five hundred millions, all on a sixteen to one ratio.

"At the present time the value of silver in the markets of the world is about thirty pounds of the white metal to one of gold. Our people would therefore, under the ratio of sixteen to one, have fifty-three cent dollars, which might circulate for their face value in the United States, but which would only be accepted at their bullion value abroad.

"Unless congress exacts some special provision preventing it, the nations of the world, in case a free coinage law is placed on the statute books, can ship all their bullion to the United States for coinage. Here it will receive the government stamp and will be used to buy American goods for shipment abroad. The result will be that foreigners will get all American goods at half price, while Americans will have to pay the full rate for them.

"There is this danger of our trade being injured. At present silver is admitted free of duty in the United States. Treasury officials say that unless congress placed a high tariff on the white metal, so as to prohibit its importation, the nations of the world would make the United States the dumping ground for their silver, retaining only a sufficient quantity of the metal in their circulation to act as subsidiary coin."

THE PLANT STEAMSHIP LINE.

An All Water Excursion to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island.

Every winter traveler in the South is familiar with the Plant Steamship Line, says the Brooklyn Eagle, and the unexampled service which it gives to the tourist who chooses to explore the coast of Florida thoroughly and in comfort, and who wishes to take a run to Cuba or Jamaica. The all water excursions to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island by the Canada, Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company, under the same admirable management, are not so widely known as the attractiveness of the route and the excellence of the management entitles them to be. The line has three staunch and well appointed steamships—the Grand Duchess and Olivette, which run regularly between Boston and Halifax, leaving Boston on Tuesday and Saturday noons, and a third steamer, the Halifax, which runs weekly between Boston and Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, leaving Boston on Saturdays and stopping at Halifax on the way. These maritime provinces are the most un-American and therefore novel and interesting regions on this side of the Atlantic. The American spirit which transformed Montreal and obtained a strong standing in the western Canadian provinces is unknown in this eastern region, and everything is quiet, restful and delightful. Those who have spent a vacation time with our neighbors to the northeast know them to be most hospitable, warm hearted and wholesome people, without affectation or greed. The nervous activity, the ceaseless hurry and bustle of the United States have no place with them. The Shores of Nova Scotia have been likened to those of Norway. They are indented with innumerable deep harbors and inlets and many frowning and rocky promontories and sea swept ledges. Along toward noon, on the day after leaving Boston, Chebucto Head Light and the Devil's Island Light, which stand as sentinels at the entrance of Halifax harbor, are sighted. A half hours run and the ship has crossed the line between them and is plowing her way up the harbor. In the distance may be caught a shadowy glimpse of the city, while along the shores are little coves, where hardy fishermen dwell, whose crafts fly out to sea in the early morning on the wings of the wind, and return at nightfall like a flock of tired birds.

ITEMS LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Gathered from this and Adjoining Counties.

The Bucktails will hold their reunion at Emporium, August 26 to 27.

The wife of Philip Walker died at Snydertown, Nittany valley, on Monday.

Jesse Swartz, a former resident of Nittany valley, died at Scranton last Friday.

Evangelist Weaver will open his meetings in Lock Haven in his big tent, on August 30.

Sugar valley too, has harvested a poor wheat crop, but is going to come out immense with potatoes.

Milesburg has fixed the pay of the principal of the high school at $45 per month. The salaries of the lady teachers were fixed at $35 per month.

At the recent annual meeting of the State dental association held at Bellefonte two women were admitted to membership. Women teethpullers—what next?

Robt. H. Duncan, familiarly known as Bob Duncan, has accepted the position of chief book keeper for the Iron City Fire Brick Co., at Sandy Ridge. He is well qualified for the position.

The little son of Henry Martz, living 2 miles from Carroll, in Sugar valley, while hunting for his hat in the house found a black snake, which his mother killed with a club; the reptile was 6 feet in length.

Sparks from the big meteor fell near Salona, descending in a wheat field, another fell near Farrandsville, coming down like a big rocket on the south side of the river and exploding with a sound that made the hills fairly shake.

A brilliant meteor passed over Lock Haven, Williamsport, Lewisburg and Sunbury, before dark, last Thursday evening, with a noise like heavy thunder, it was the size of a flour borrel and was seen to separate into two parts, high in the air.

The wife of Albert Johnson, of Jersey Shore tried to commit suicide by drowning herself in the river. A man who was in that vicinity saw the woman spring into the water and ran to her rescue. Temporary derangement led her to the attempt at suicide.

Sugar valley comes in with snake stories, by which the wife of Dave Zimmerman killed a pair of black snakes 4 feet long, and Mrs. J. W. Zimmerman wiped out a black snake 6 feet long that lay stretched across the road. These Zimmerman women evidently don't scare for trifles.

"One of my headaches," you will hear people frequently say, as if the complaint was hopelessly incurable. As a matter of fact, Ayer's Pills not only relieve sick headache but effectually remove the cause of this distressing complaint, and so bring about a permanent cure.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by Wm. Pealer. Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE POET'S SONG.

The soul of the poet is haunted
By a song so strange and sweet
That, if the world could hear it,
Its restless heart would beat
To grander and nobler measures,
And those bowed down with pain
Would half forget their sorrows
In listening to the strain.

But he cannot voice the music
That haunts his poet-heart.
If he could, the souls who heard him
Would break their bonds apart,
And up to the heights would follow
This singer as he sung,
And earth would win back the glory
It had when it was young.

He hears in the wind, in the pine tree,
And the sorrowful plaint of the sea,
The cry of a captive spirit
That is struggling to be free.
So ever the soul of the poet
By its captive song is stirred,
The sweet and unearthly music
No ear but his has heard.

Sometimes you will hear him singing,
And count the song most sweet;
But when he sings the sweetest
He feels the old defeat.
It is only the poor, weak echo
Of the music he would make,
And because he cannot voice it
It seems that his heart must break.

I think that the heart so haunted
On earth is always dumb,
But the language that it longs for
Some day will surely come.
High on the hills of heaven
The soul of the poet will sing
The songs that it could not utter
In his earthly wandering.

—Eben E. Rexford.

THE EMPRESS'S AUTOGRAPH.

Scarcely had the postman gone out of the house, after having left the morning letters, when Jules Dupre, who was watching from his sixth-story window, descended hurriedly to the porter's office.

"Any letters for me?" he asked.

The porter put on his spectacles, gathered up the letters which had just come in, looked them over one by one, and replied, laconically:

"None."

"Thank you," said the young man, and he slowly remounted the stairs, where his friend, Armand, was waiting for him.

Through economy, the two young men lived in the same room. There were to be seen all their furniture, all their books, and all their papers. There were more papers than anything else, because both of them ran manuscript mills. We regret to say that while the two young men turned out a great deal of manuscript, they succeeded in placing very little. Once in a while, one of them would get an article inserted in one of the papers, but they scarcely made enough to live on, even by making a partnership of their assests—and liabilties.

"Well?" said Armand, seeing his companion enter.

"Nothing, as I told you. We shall have to wait until the end of the month. My uncle is man who is a believer in fixed dates."

"The deuce! We have five days yet to wait. Still, I would not object to breakfasting to-day instead of five days from now."

"We needn't breakfast."

"I am as hungry as a wolf. You know we had rather a light supper yesterday."

"Yes, it is true that a smoked herring for two is scarcely gluttony."

Armand, his hands in his pockets, walked up and down the room reflectively.

"See here," said he, "don't you know anybody who could loan us a hundred francs?"

"Yes, I know lots who could, but I know no one who would."

Armand suddenly cried out: "I have an idea."

"Is it a good one?"

"Listen. Have you not often spoke to me of an old collector of autographs who lives in this house?"

"Yes. He lives on the first floor, a man named Bridoux."

"What sort of a man is he?"

"Well, I don't know. I have scarcely seen him more than a couple of times."

"Suppose we try and sell him something?"

"That is a good idea. It is true we have plenty of autographs, but they are mostly our own. He wants historic ones."

"Are you sure no celebrity ever wrote to us?"

"I don't think so, but there is the correspondence coffer. Look through it."

Armand seated himself at the table, emptied the box upon the table, and began to go through the letters. For at least half an hour he carefully turned over the sheets of paper.

Suddenly he crid out:

"Eureka! I have found it—a letter from the Empress Marie Louise."

Feverishly he waved in the air a yellowing sheet of paper almost cut in two by the folds.

Jules looked at it. "Why, I recognize that!" said he. "It is a note from little Marie Louise, who used to be a saleswoman at the lace-counter in the Louvre. I got that letter from her when I was serving my volunteer term of a year, with the grade of corporal."

"I tell you, old man, that it is from the Empress Marie Louise, and it is addressed to the great Napoleon."

"And dated 1873?"

"1813, my dear fellow. The seven looks exactly like a one. It is after the victorious battle of Lutzen, and this is what the empress wrote:

"'My Little Corporal: You have won enough of laurels for the moment. Leave your army, and come to me at the Louvre, where I am yawning in the midst of billows of lace.

Marie Louise.'"

"And you think you can sell that to our neighbor Bridoux? Why, you are joking. It would be a swindle."

"You can aid me. Have you that false beard that you wore at the masquerade last year?"

"Yes, I think it is around somewhere."

"Listen, then, and I will teach you your role."

In a few words Armand instructed his friend what he had to do, and then putting the precious autograph in his pocket-book, said: "Do not forget. Knock in a quarter of an hour."

Armand repaired at once to the apartment of Bridoux. The autograph-collector lived alone. He was a man of about sixty yars of age. Armand looked at him critically.

"I wish to speak to M. Bridoux."

"That's my name, sir."

"I wish to see you on a serious affair."

"Come in," said Bridoux.

Armand entered, and Bridoux offered him a chair.

"Sir," said Armand, "I have heard of you as being one of the most erudite autograph-collectors in Paris, and I wish to show you something very rare—an autograph of the Empress Marie Louise."

So saying, Armand unbuttoned his coat, carefully took out his lank pocket-book, and from it took the letter, which he placed under the eyes of the autograph-collctor.

Bridoux read it, mused, and said:

It is very short. You say that those characters are from the hands of the Empress Marie Louis? Her autographs are very rare.

"It is authentic. The empress addressed it to the great Napoleon the day after the battle of Lutzen."

"But the emperor lived at the Tuileries then."

"Certainly, sir, and that observation proves your intimate knowledge of the history of the time. But, if you will remember, during the absence of the Little Corporal, as he whirled from battle-field to battle-field the empress was in the habit of retiring to the Louvre."

Bridoux was evidently flattered at his historical knowledge being praised; but, rubbing his nose reflectively, he said:

"How did the letter fall into your hands?"

"Oh, in the most natural manner in the world. I got the letter from my father, who got it from my grandfather. My grandfather—a soldier of the Empire, and a fanatic admirer of Napoleon—picked up this letter one day when it had fallen from the pocket of the great man, and preserved it as a precious relic. Sir, nothing but the most urgent need would force me to sell it. But I must have one hundred francs. It is for me a question of life and death. Nevertheless, I beg you to believe I am patriotic, for if I come to you, it is because you are French, and because, if you purchase it this precious document will remain in my country. I could have had ten times the price I asked you. Just now an Englishman tried to buy it on any terms. He followed me, even dogging my steps to the door of this house."

But Bridoux evidently did not appear in a hurry to bind the bargain.

"I would willingly buy it, but I wish to consult an expert first."

"I regret, sir," replied Armand, "that I cannot wait." He turned cold, inside as he said to himself: 'This affair is going to fall through if Jules does not hurry up."

At this moment the door-bell rang. Bridoux went to open it. Jules entered. He was unrecognizable. His hat was on the back of his head, his coat was buttoned to the chin, and he had on a pair of long red whiskers not unlike those which adorn the English tourists who travel around with those queer "personally conducted" parties.

At the sight of this curious personage, the autograph-collector stared in stupefaction.

"Pardon me," said the false Englishman. "I wish to speak to the gentleman woh just came into your house."

Bridoux was about to reply, when Armand interrupted.

"How," said he, "you here again, man?"

"Yes. I will give you two hundred francs for your letter."

"But I told you I would not sell it."

"I will give you five hundred francs."

"I tell you, sir, that I am already making a bargain with this gentleman."

"I will give you a thousand francs."

"I beg you, sir, to leave the room."

"Very well," said the false Englishman, "I will wait for you outside the door, but I must have that autograph," and he left.

"You see," said Armand to Bridoux, "the price that Englishman attaches to this precious document. Don't force me to let it pass into his hands when I ask you only one hundred francs."

The autograph-collector was at last convinced. He took out of his secretaire a bank-note for one hundred francs, and gave it to Armand, who thanked him and withdrew.

Not long after that the two young men made a raise, and the first thing they did was to put a bank-note of one hundred francs into an envelope with this document: "Restitution and thanks," and addressed it to Bridoux.

But Bridoux never knew what it meant. He simply covered the hundred francs into his treasury, and for him the note of the little saleswoman at the Louvre lace-counter is still an authetic autograph of the Empress Marie Louise.—From the French in Argonaut.

In Massaloupa, a mountain resort of Japan, there is a spring of blood-heat temperature. Some of the visitors remain in this water for a whole month with a stone on their knees to keep them from turning over in their sleep

A TRAIN-ROBBERS' PARADISE.

Italian Railroads and the Experiences of Travelers on Them.

It is surely time that the attention of the public should be called to the robberies from baggage on the Italian lines of railway, which are now of constant, probably of daily, occurence, which must be committed by the guards of the trains or with their knowledge, as no one else can have access to the baggage in transit from one place to another, which the Italian railway authorities and the police hear of almost daily, but of which no notice is taken. I will give a few instances, writes Augustus J. C. Hare, the eminent author to the London Times. The well-known Miss L. S. has a residence both in Rome and Venice. Moving last year from the former to the latter, her boxes were opened and various articles taken. A small wooden box in one of her trunks was forced open at the hinges. It mostly contained papers, which were left, but a gold piece of 100 francs was found among them and carried off. This year the same lady moved at the same time from Rome to Venice. She then had her boxes sealed. On receiving them at the Venice station, her servant saw that they were sealed still, and did not observe that the seal of one of them had been broken and replaced by a new (a finger) seal. On reaching home it was found that everything in the box had been turned out and ransacked, and all the contents of a work box thrown out amongst the other things. Several artcles were missing. The Venice station-master, informed at once, said that he "saw no reason to suppose that the robbery had been committed by one of the company's servants."

Within a very few days of this, the Countess of Kenmare had her boxes opened between Bologna and Venice and various objects stolen. About the same time an Italian princess, coming from Bolonga to Venice, lost all her jewels in the same way. Mr. Ralph Curtis, resident of Venice, had his boxes opened and half his clothes taken. Two valuable dresses were abstracted from the boxes of the Queen of Italy during her last journey from Venice to Monza. A precious bracelet, inherited from Sir J. Outram, set with large Indian diamonds, was taken from the trunk of Mrs. ——, and when the authorities were informed of it, they only expressed polite regret that any one should have had "cosi poca delicatezza" as to steal her jewels!

A gentleman traveling on the line from Genoa to San Remo, got out at a small station. Before he expected, he saw the train in motion. He had no time to regain his place but jumped into an open baggage van. He was surprised to see the look of consternation with which a guard in the van and his companion received him. Then he perceived that several trunks were open and their contents piled upon the floor of the van. He had presence of mind to light his cigar, turn his back and look as if he had observed nothing. Otherwise, "Mysterious discovery of the body of an English traveler on a railway line" would have headed a paragraph in next day's paper.

Another crying evil is the state of Florence railway station. Always the worst managed station in Europe, it is now a perfect bear-garden. Any one can obtain access to the platform on the payment of one soldo, and at the time of the departure of the evening train for Rome it is crowded by all the worst characters in Florence.

On the evening of March 12 I was about to leave Florence for Rome. From unavoidable circumstances I had nearly £100 in my pocket, £70 being in English banknotes. The money was in an inner breast pocket of my coat, with a great coat over it. I thought it absolutely safe. I had kept out enough money for my ticket, but unfortunately my baggage cost more than I had calculated, and to get a five francs note I was obliged to take out my pocket-book. It was safely replaced, but it must have been seen then. There was the usual crowd on the platform, and great confusion when the multitude of travellers, penned up in the waiting-room, were let out into it. I put my hand-bag to keep a place in an already crowded carriage, and then went to look for something better, but failed to find it. Returning to the first carriage, I found two men on the step, who, with loud Italian vociferation, rudely opposed my entrance—"You cannot come in here, this is not your place," etc., and they pushed violently against my chest. I contended that my hand-bag was already in the carriage and my place taken, and eventually got in, the men pushing against me to the last, and then disappearing. Immediately the train was in motion, I found that in those pushes my inner pocket was torn out, and my pocket-book and money gone.

I telegraphed back to the Florence station from the first stopping place, and wrote to all the authorities at Florence. Two days afterwards I was summoned to the Roman railway station and had the usual silly examination (afterward six times repeated on six different days at different Roman police offices) as to my exact age occupation, and place of birth, the Christian name of my father, etc. Then I was asked if I should recognize my robbers if I saw them. Of this I felt doubtful, as on the March evening on which I was robbed it was already almost dark. But the police official said: "A group of men will come into the end of this room; see if you recognize any of them." I said: "Yes, the second from the wall on the left." Then he said, "Now another group will come in," and again I pointed out a man, and it proved that those were the two men who had just been arrested for other flagrant robberies at Florence station. I saw their booty which had been taken—a mass of purses and pocket-books, a large pile of watches, chains, and ladies' ornaments. The authorities said that no English notes had been found.

A fortnight later I was summoned to the Roman prison of the Carceri Nuove. There again I picked out my two robbers, each out of a group of other men, and each time proved right. Though I have never had any hope of recovering my money, I have since lingered on in Italy, expecting to be summoned to give evidence at their trial; but I have heard nothing; the case is probably dropped.

But at table d'hote, in railway carriages, omnibuses, etc., the last railway robbery is now always the topic of conversation. All experienced Italian travelers set out on their journey feeling that their boxes are likely to be robbed, and Italians themselves bring the very utmost possible baggage into the carriage with them. Lace and jewels intrusted to travelling trunks are more than likely to disappear. Small articles, such as pocket handkerchiefs, scarfs, etc., are very generally taken. There is no redress. The underpaid guards are practically allowed and encouraged to add to their salaries in this way.

A LOG CABIN WOOING

Sue and Joe Sot and Sot Until Sue's Mother Took a Hand In.

It was only a two room cabin, and after supper Mrs. Coots and I sat down in the front room and left her daughter Sue, a girl about eighteen years old, to clear away and tidy up. Sue had just finished when a young man slipped into the kitchen. His head gear was a coon skin cap, the bottoms of his trousers were tucked into his boot legs, and he was as awkward and ungainly as a cow on ice.

"Howdy, Joe?" saluted the girl as he entered.

"How—howdy?" he replied, as he sat dow on the edge of a chair and fumbled with his cap.

"That's her beau," whispered Mrs. Coots to me over her knitting. "Joe's peart 'nuff, but powerful shy. Bin coting Sue for nigh a y'ar now, but hain't dun axed her to marry him."

The girl took a seat on the far side of the room, and for ten minutes not a word was spoken between them. Then she finally queried:

"How's b'ars, Joe?"

"Hain't seen a b'ar in three months," he replied.

There was another painful interval, and then Sue asked:

"How's coons, Joe?"

"Coons is plenty," he replied, as he avoided her glance.

"That's the way it goes!" whispered the mother. "They jist sot and sot and sot, and talk 'bout b'ars and coons and sich, and I do declar' I'm gittin' all upsot!"

Five minutes later, just as the young man seemed on the point of leaving, Sue kindly inquired:

"Killed any 'possums lately, Joe?"

"Nary one," he replied, as he stared at his boots.

"I can't abide that no mo'!" muttered the mother, as she laid aside her work and rose up.

"What are you going to do?" I asked.

"Git 'em together, or skeer him off!"

She walked out into the kitchen and stood before the young man and sternly demanded:

"Joe Skillman, did yo' dun cum over yere to borrow an ax?"

"N—no, mum," he stammered.

"Did yo' dun cum to cote Sue?"

"Y—yes, mum!"

"Sue, do yo' want to be coted?"

"Reckon I do," answered Sue.

"Then yo' all jist listen to me! Joe, yo' git on t'other side. Sue, yo' snuggle up to him. I'ze gwine to blow out the candle and leave yo' in the dusk, and me 'n the stranger's gwine to sot on the fur side of t'other room and talk loud. I'ze got mighty tired of this fussin' around, and yo' all has either got to fix or unfix things this very night!"

An hour later, when Joe went home, Sue called her mother out and held a whispered conversation with her, and when Mrs. Coots returned to me she smiled grimly and explained:

"They-all ar' gwine to be married next week!"—A. B. Lewis in Truth.

Dogs Kept them Warm.

Thiers, an old town in the Auvergne, France, is famous for its steel knife industry. The town has retained much of its romantic medieval character. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and the manufacture of knives, the principal industry of the town, is not carried on in modern factories, but in ancient, small buildings along the little river Durolle, which furnishes the power for the industrial township. Curious and unique as everything else in Thiers is the method of work of the people engaged in grinding the knives.

The grinders, men and women, lay stretched out on wooden planks, over which they sometimes throw sheepskins to soften the boards. Head, shoulders and arms reach over the end of the board, and with their hands they hold unceasingly the rough steel blades upon the big grindstone which revolves beneath them by means of a powerful, yet simple, transmission. It is a very comical aspect to see these people at work, particularly because every one of the workmen has a small, long-haired dog, who serves as a sort of live stove. During the long winter in the mountains a body stretched out at full length suffers much from cold in these illy protected mills, and, since it is not possible for the workman to warm himself by a change of position or by moving his limbs, this peculiar expedient has been adopted in Thiers. The dogs are well trained to their office. One whistle of their master calls them up, and a simple turn of the body indicates to them where they have to lay down to give new warmth to the body of their master.—Philadelphia Press.

San Francisco has over 7,000 saloons

A FAMED MURDER CASE.

LESSON OF THE RECENT TRIAL OF A WOMAN FOR ALLEGED KILLING.

Abuses Prevailing In This Country---The Death Penalty Made a Farce---How the Law is Administered in England.

Mary Alice Almont Livingston, called Mrs. Fleming, accused of the fatal poisoning on Aug. 30, last year, of her mother, Evelina M. Bliss, before Recorder Goff, of the Court of General Sessions, in New York

No more striking contrast between criminal law as administered in England and as it is administered here could be presented than by a comparison of the recent trial of Annie Dyer, the "baby farmer" who murdered nearly a score of children intrusted to her, and the trial of Mrs. Fleming for matricide.

Annie Dyer was charged with the wilful murder of Doris Marmon and Harry Simmons, two children she had engaged to nurse. The murders were committed in April of this year. The Coroner's inquest, showing that the children had been drowned, was held in the middle of April. The preliminary proceedings consumed the rest of the month and a part of May. The woman was indicted by the grand jury on May 20. Two days afterwards the trial was begun before Justice Hawkins in the Central Criminal Court. The trial lasted two days. It would not have lasted so long had it not been for the appearance of Dr. Forbes Winslow of Hannigan fame, and the introduction of other "expert testimony" on the question of the defendant's sanity. The jury returned with a verdict of guilty after an absence of five minutes. The Judge pronounced sentence at once. One fortnight afterwards, owing to a provision of law requiring so long a lapse of time, Annie Dyer was hanged in Newgate prison.

Mrs. Fleming was indicted nearly ten months ago, one week after her mother's suspicious death on the last day of August. Her trial, after having been moved repeatedly before several judges, was not begun till nine months had elapsed after the alleged murder. The case itself, though only half way through, has taken up five continuous weeks of Recorder Goff's time. The reading of one question alone, the so-called hypothetical question, lasted nearly a whole day. To make the case end this month, it will be necessary to hold night sessions.

Though all comment, in view of so striking a contrast, is really superfluous, it may be of interest to note what impression is produced upon an observer passing rapidly from one country to the other. Such an observer was found to-day in Mr. Lindsay, the Assistant District Attorney, who was sent to England to procure the extradition of the Burden jewel thieves, and who, while there, attended the trial of Annie Dyer. He said:

"While I was in England, I made it a point, of course, to attend the trial of Annie Dyer, the child-murderess, which was then going on before Mr. Justice Hawkins in the Central Criminal Court. Accustomed as I was to the length of our own criminal trials, particularly those where a woman is charged with a crime or where, like in the Hannigan trial, other emotional features enter, I must confess that I was struck by the extreme brevity and despatch of the proceedings in England. Where it takes us fourteen days to get a jury, it took them as many minutes. This was because the presiding Judge simply assumed from the outset that every juror would be true to his oath and do his duty. The question, so familiar to us, as to whether the juror entertains a prejudice against the death penalty, or against circumstancial evidence, was never once put. In fact, the Judge would not have allowed it, so I was informed, on the ground that a juror, by his oath, is not allowed to be swayed by such prejudices. There were none of the other appeals to individual or emotional prejudices to which we have become so accustomed. Thus the fact that the defendant was a woman was never even mentioned by any of the lawyers or the Judge. The newspapers, too, although the case was recognized to be a sensational one, showed admirable restraint. There were no column reports of the trial while it lasted. No pictures of the woman or the dead babies were printed on the first pages, no exploitation, in short, of all the disgusting or supposed sensational details of the whole gruesome story. In spite of this brevity, the newspaper reports of the trial truck one as remarkably accurate and lucid. The same was true of the Judge's charge. Though it was exceedingly brief, I can truly say that I never heard so fair and comprehensive a charge to the jury. When the jury brought in its verdict everybody seemed to be satisfied. And yet the defence had been remarkably strong, for it had clearly established the former insanity of the woman. Still, there seemed to be no suggestion even of appealing the case to a higher court. The lawyers for the defence did not even hint at such a thing, nor did any one, not even the newspapers, seem to expect it of them.

"I could not help thinking while I sat in the trial, surrounded by all the court paraphernalia of a former age, how, despite these appearances of antiquity, the English system was really far in advance of ours, though we started from the same common source. Their system seems to have begot fairness and despatch, and as a result absolute confidence in the judges who administer the law, while our system, which is supposed to be so much fairer, has begot the exact reverse."

This, too, seems to be the view of the judges to whom the state of affairs in this city is inferentially attributed. They have become the victims of a system which was first inaugurated and encouraged by them, so that they now confess themselves helpless. This, at least, is the explanation of Recorder Goff, who, while speaking of another case and other trials, recently expressed himself as follows:

"The trouble with us in criminal cases is that we all, judges, lawyers, and newspaper writers, insist on threshing out everything to the last straw. As a result we have reached a point when, not content with the long protracted and exhaustive trial of an important defendant, we insist on five or six different trials of one and the same cause. Thus any criminal who has means, or who by the connivance of the newspapers is enabled to appeal to popular simpathy or prejudice, has an opportunity to undergo half-a-dozen trials before he is actually compelled to meet the consequences of his acts. First comes the trial before the City Magistrate, then comes the trial, for that is what it really amounts to, before the grand jury. In murder cases this is preceded by an inquest in the Coroner's court; then the trial in the criminal courts; then the appeal to the Appellate Division, and finally the appeal to the Court of Appeals. How can six such trials take less than a year? The fact that all our trials are conducted with an eye toward the Court of Appeals, and with no pretense even of making them conclusive, further impedes the progress of justice. Thus a judge must sit and patiently listen to many unnecessary proceedings, which he knows to be made for the sole purpose of delay, because as soon as he attempts to stop them, he is at once threatened with the coming appeal. Every exception that is taken during the course of a trial—and we have now reached a point when the exceptions in each important case aggregate to thousands—is really a menace of possible reversal, and must be regarded as such by the trial judge. As a result we have become victims of our own system, and can do no more than to bear with it as best we can."

The way in which expert testimony is introduced into murder trials in this country has been wofully illustrated by the proceedings of the now famous Fleming trial.

The trial dragged through day after day, with such results as are known. But it must not be supposed that the remarkable incidents are typical only of New York city. The whole country has had opportunities of observing them close at hand. The lawyers of New York have proceeded to make war upon some of these abuses. They have addressed a protest to the courts and their example is to be followed elsewhere. The lawyers allege that prisoners awaiting triad and their friends are subjected to constant vexations and annoyances, whereby needless labor is imposed on the o cers of the prison, the administration of justice is impeded, and practice of criminal law, which ought to be honorable and reputable, is degraded.

They refer to the practice of soliciting prisoners for employment in their defence by lawyers, or men professing to be such, or by "runners" for lawyers who employ them or share fees with them. Every prisoner awaiting trial is sent for over and over again, sometimes a dozen times a day, by men who are wholly unknown to him, whom neither he nor his friends have ever seen or heard of, for no other purpose than to solicit employment from them and to obtain money from them. Cases are within our knowledge in which this has occurred to a single prisoner as often as twenty times, all by separate lawyers or "runners," in the course of two or three days. In other instances as many as a dozen lawyers or "runners" have sent for a single prisoner in the course of a single day, imposing on the keeper a vast amount of needless labor, crowding the very limited space available for interviews between counsel and clients, and making it a humiliating and degrading thing for reputable counsel to visit their prison-clients at all.

For the purpose of obtaining such employment it is common for such practitioners to profess that they have been consulted by friends of the prisoner. By such means the names and addresses of relatives ore obtained from the prisoners, and these relatives and friends are then solicited on the similar pretence that the lawyers have been sent to them by the prisoners.

By other practitioners of the same class it is a constant, almost daily, practice to obtain the names of prisoners committed for trial and to address letters to them and their friends, urging the employment of the writers as lawyers in the case.

Some of these practitioners have improperly acquired the means of knowing at the earliest moment, before the prisoners can do so, of complaints thrown out by the grand jury, or of the willingness of certain prosecutors to recommend the discharge of prisoners. Concealing such knowledge they then go to the prisoners or to their friends and make conditional agreements with them to obtain the release of the prisoners for specified sums, to be returned to the payer if the prisoner be not released within the stipulated time.

The lawyers say that though they do not wish in the slightest degree to impugn the assistants of the District Attorney or of his deputies, they are nevertheless convinced that some persons in confidential positions are in a greater or less degree involved in these practices and participators in the profits thereof.

By these practices great injustice is done to counsel assigned by the court to the defence of prisoners. Anxious to devote to such case the same labor and pains they give to prisoners who pay for their services, they are compelled to wait for hours in the wretched consulting room of the Tombs, while lawyers in nowise connected with the case are permitted by the turnkeys to see and prejudice prisoners in advance.

The result of this agitation will be awaited with great interest wherever there are law courts in this country.

Eat

Naturally, have a good appetite, keep your blood pure and your nerves strong by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c

In Sargent's Studio.

Sargent's studio is always a sociable place. Unlike many artists, the presence of visitors or companions does not disturb him when he is painting. He seems to work without obvious exertion even in his intensest activity. "When his models are resting, he fills up the gap by strumming on the piano or guitar," said one of his friends; "his manner while at work is that of a man of consummate address, and does not show physical or mental effort." He knows thoroughly well what he is about and what his capabilities are, so that while he searches the truth in his pictorial rendering of what is before him, and often repaints a part of his picture entirely in the effort to make it as perfect as possible, he works with confidence. He has never been allied with any revolutionary movements in art, and, while novelty appeals to him in things seen, he shuns all passing crazes or new doctrines.—Century.

A Kerosene Oil Drunk.

Kerosene oil would hardly be deemed a desirable beverage by an epicure, but it is used in large quantities as a stimulant by Russian immigrants in this country. The habit is one that they acquire in their native land, and, strange as it may seem, they adhere to this form of intoxication even when other liquors are within reach of their purse. An "oil drunk" produces intense drowsiness, and the tippler of this odd drink goes to sleep as soon as he has become saturated with the liquid.

How the Baby Looked.

Young mother (displaying the baby)—Do you think he looks like his father, Mr. Oldboy?

Mr. Oldboy—Well, yes; there is a family resemblance, but it isn't striking enough to worry about.—Harlem Life.

The Night-Blooming Cereus.

The night blooming cereus blossoms about an hour before midnight, but by the approach of daylight the flower is a complete wreck, having lost all its beauty and fragrance.

Johnny—May I wake the baby mamma? Mamma—Why do you want to wake the baby? Johnny—So's I can play on my drum.—Judge.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know,

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

We are made richer by whatever makes us more grateful.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The problem of dying solves itself, when men learn how to live.

HEEDLESS WOMEN.

They Pay a Sad Penalty for Their Neglect.

If women only heeded first symptoms—nervousness, backache, headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and sleep; palpitation, melancholy, "blues," etc., and at once removed the cause with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, there would be much less suffering.

But they are careless, or their physician is to blame, and they drift into some distressing female disease. The Vegetable Compound at once removes all irregularities of the monthly period: inflammation, ulceration and displacement of the womb, and all female troubles. All druggists have it. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., if you wish for advice, which she will give you free.

"I should not be alive to-day, if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was suffering greatly from an attack of female weakness, and nothing I had tried could give me relief; when by the advice of a friend I began the Compound. After using it two months I was a different girl, and now at the end of six I am entirely cured."—MRS. ANNIE KIRKLAND, Patchogue, L. I.

STEADY WORK We Pay Cash Weekly and want men everywhere to sell STARK TREES; million tested, proven "absolutely best." Superb outfits, new system. STARK BROTHERS, Louisiana, Mo., Rochport, Mo.

Don't take substitutes to save a few pennies. It won't pay you. Always insist on HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Women and Her Sacrifices."

TEXT: "To bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal to show the people and the princes her beauty, for she was fair to look on. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandments by his chamberlains; therefore was the king very wroth, and his anger burned him."—Esther i., 11, 12.

We stand amid the palaces of Shusham. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the grooves, the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast and scenes of powers and conquest. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement. Golden stars shining down on glowing arabesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea foam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose, filled with luxuriant couches, into which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. These for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black and inlaid with gleaming pearl. Why, it seems as if a heavenly vision of amethyst and jacinth and topaz and chrysoprasus had descended and alighted upon Shushan. It seems as if a billow of celestial glory had dashed clear over heaven's battlements upon this metropolis of Persia.

In connection with this palace there is a garden where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling in crystalline baptism upon flowery shrubs, then rolling down through channels of marble and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemomes, hypericums and many colored ranunculus. Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreathes of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and dates and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulæus filling the urns and sweating outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged shell, and lily shaped cups of silver and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher, and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the princesses of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants, "You go out and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women, and bring her to this banquet with the men, and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command, but there was a rule in oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate, and no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king, and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rises up into one sublime refusal. She says, "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Of course Ahasuerus was infuriate, and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation and yet to receive the applause of after generations who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone; the last garland has faded; the last arch has fallen; the last tankard has been destroyed, and Shushan is a ruin. But as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women, familiar with the Bible, who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place, I want you to look upon Vashti the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels! And yet, my friends, it is not necessary to have palace and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with strong faith in God putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say, "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she come up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square, I greet her with the shout: "All hail! Queen Vashti." What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France or Catherine of Russia, compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory—or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures, who put all her money into the Lord's treasury—or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism—or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband—or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor old, helpless Naomi—or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea—or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burmah—or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn and captive's chain and bridal hour and lute's throb and curfew's knell at the dying day—and scores and hundreds of women, unknown on earth who have given water to the thirsty and bread to the hungry and medicine to the sick and smiles to the discouraged—their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe—there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the cracking lips of fever struck hospital and plague blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti."

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up, up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thine hand." And when women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their souls and lightning in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord Omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wild flowers and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphire, and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of her womanly indignation. But these are the exceptions. Generally Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy. Rebecca would rather fill the trough for the camels. Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel. The Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy. The women of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah. Phœbe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle. Mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures.

When I see a woman going about her daily duty, with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle but firm discipline presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good, I say, "This is Vashti with a veil on." But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud-voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out, "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman of comely features, and of adroitness of intellect, and endowed will all that the schools can do for one, and of high social position, yet moving in society with supercilliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place, and an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meanings in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo, I say: "Look, look! Vashti has lost her veil!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this I see coming out of that palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago approved and sought for; now none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice! Ah, you and I have seen it many a time!

Here is a home empalaced with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done, but Ahasuerus, the husband and father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will flounder and struggle like a wild beast in the hunter's net—farther away from God, farther away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Lapithae. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes that are in danger of such a breaking up. Oh, Ahasuerus, that you should stand in a home, by a dissipated life destroy the peace and comfort of that home. God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street and say, "There goes a drunkard's child." God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path of poverty and wretchedness. God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine cup or the brandy glass should come forth and uproot that garden, and with a lasting blistering, all consuming curse shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children.

During the war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army, and I stood in the night on a hilltop and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those campfires, and I stood and watched them, and the soldiers who were gathering around them were, no doubt, talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight. But after awhile I saw these campfires begin to lower, and they continued to lower until they were all gone out and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the campfires; it was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep.

Well, God looks down from heaven, and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. These are the campfires where we warm ourselves at the close of the day and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower, until finally they are extinguished and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old homestead, it may be because we have

Gone to sleep that last long sleep
From which none ever wake to weep.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we will be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature, you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a retort; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist, but there are cries when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silence. The philosopher, confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and cotton gin and steamboat—waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools, in grand and magnificent silence. Galilei, condemned by mathematicians and scientists, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar re-enforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system, then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave

The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fire of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of heaven. Affliction, enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain and of the darkness of night. Waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang and hush the storm and release the captive. A wife, abused, persecuted and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort—waiting, waiting, until the Lord shall gather all His dear children in a heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will ever be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus, in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when

Angels thronged His chariot wheel
And bore Him to His throne,
Then swept their golden harps and sung
The glorious work is done.

Oh, woman! Does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vasnti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of heaven. You can endure the hardships, and the privations, and the cruelties, and the misfortunes of this life if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through these gates or never go at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord, Jesus Christ, may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel, and Hannah, and Abigail, and Deborah, and Mary, and Esther, and Vashti. Amen.

A marble statue to Lord Byron has been erected in Athens, Greece. The statue is the gift of Mr. Demetrius Stefanovic Schoylizzi.

MURDERERS GAIN LITTLE.

Assassins Make Very Little by Their Crimes.

Statistics recently compiled throw a good deal of light on the assassin's trade as practised in modern times. Especially interesting are they in view of the popular but very erroneous idea that the assassin's trade is a profitable one. That it is quite the reverse seems to be clearly proved by a record of the profits gained by notorious assassins or would-be assassins during the last thirty years.

Obviously a record of this kind could only be made in modern times. Assassins have flourished during all periods of the world's history, but not until comparatively recent times was the motive for their crimes a lust of gold. In ancient days assassins, brigands and other cutthroats rarely worked single handed, being, as a rule, pensionaries of potentates who used them in order to rid themselves of troublesome enemies. For these services the murderers sometimes received considerable rewards in money, but nevertheless history does not record many instances of assassins who grew wealthy in this manner.

But times are changed. Armed bands of assassins and picayune potentates are things of the past. The modern assassin works for himself, and, whatever his motive may be, the gain or loss will be his. So far as money is concerned the modern murderer is not, as a rule, very successful. Biographies of a large number of French murderers, some of whom paid the penalty of their crimes on the guillotine, while others were transported to New Caledonia, show that the average murderer makes far less money at his abominable trade than is made by any third rate artisan or even day laborer.

Here, for example, are the names of a few criminals and a statement as to the actual money profit that resulted in each case:—Sejournet committed one crime, and his profit was $12; Rossell, one crime, $8; Ducret, one crime, $40 worth of jewelry; Cathelin, one crime, about $1; Weinhoor, one crime, $180. These are not princely profits, but they are large compared with others. Three men, for example—Georges, Voty and Franck—committed a horrible crime, and only made about ten cents apiece. Several other worthies were less fortunate, for they gained nothing at all. Other knights of the road found to their dismay after despatching their victims that they had no money on them, and they were consequently bound to be satisfied with such booty as they could obtain in the shape of watches and other jewelry, which, of course, is less desirable than money, as it is not always easy to dispose of it.

True, a few assassins have made a considerable sum of money. Three—Martin, Begheim and Lapommeraye—were especially fortunate, or unfortunate, in this respect. Martin found $4,000 in his victim's purse, Begheim got $6,000 worth of jewelry and Lapommeraye also acquired a large sum of money at one stroke. These men, however, did not live very long to enjoy their wealth, as justice got hold of them and quickly despatched them to another world. Such men are the Monte Cristos of the profession, and their number are very small, so small that a careful calculation shows that the average amount made by French assassins during the last thirty years does not exceed two or three dollars for each crime.

Such being the case, the wonder is that there are so many murderers. And a greater wonder is why, if they are determined to kill for the sake of obtaining money, they do not arrange to kill persons who are known to be wealthy, and do not seize an opportunity when their intended victims have their pockets stuffed with gold. M. Hammard, a distinguished official of the police force in Paris, says that assassins act in their usual foolish manner simply because they are imbeciles.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to kill a person," he says, "but it is very hard to reap any profit thefeby. On the other hand, while it requires a good deal of talent to become a successful swindler, a man engaged in this business runs far less risk than a murderer and makes a good deal more money. An adroit swindler or bank robber can make off with $1,000,000 and has a reasonable hope of escaping, while, even if he is caught, he will not get more than five years in prison. An intelligent assassin could also make a good deal of money, but, then, there are very few intelligent assassins."

Rusticating in a Cactus House.

Probably the cheapest residence ever constructed was one recently built by Frank Haven, a young man from Boston, on the border of the great Colorado desert. The lot on which the house was built cost him nothing, and the house itself next to nothing, says The Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Haven went to California for his health and for a time lived in a cottage, but finally decided that the more of that sunshiny air he could get the better it would be for him. He tried living in a tent, but it was blown away in a sandstorm. Then he went out on the desert, in the neighborhood of Indio, and found a clump of gigantic cacti. These made the walls for his dwelling. For a roof he bought seventy-five cents' worth of stout muslin. His only other implements or materials were an axe to chop down the cactus pillars that were in the way, and a ball of strong cord and some tacks to lash and fasten the roof to its support. There he eats, sleeps, reads, writes, thinks and gains health. There have been several fierce sand storms, but none of them has harmed the cactus house or caused him any discomfort.

The sole cause of annoyance to him has been the presence of wild animals which for the first week or two of his residence in that strange abode howled vigorously about his cabin.

A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The Frank Statement of the Pastor of Bethel Church.

From the Advertiser, Elmira, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS.—*Dear Sir:*—My wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than three years, suffering at times with terrible pains in her limbs, and other times with a severe "crick" in her back which causes great agony. She spent much for physicians and medicine, but secured only temporary relief; finally she concluded to try Pink Pills. She has taken eight boxes and I can say from the first one she has improved until now she is almost entirely free from pain, and has grown much stronger and feels confident that, by the blessing of God, they will effect a permanent cure. We take great pleasure in recommending them to our friends.

(Signed.) REV. J. H. BUCKNER,
Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church, Elmira, New York.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y

A RELIGIOUS RITE.

Originating Among the Phoenicians, Tattooing Spread to Savage Tribes.

What is the origin of tattooing? Religion, which has so much power over people and which proved so obstinate in preserving ancient customs, has certainly contributed to maintain it among the more barbarous part of our population. We see a quasi official proof of it at Loreto. Those who cultivate a devotion for a saint believe that by engraving his image on their flesh they will give him a proof, a clear testimony, of their love. We know that the Phoenicians marked a sign of their divinity on the foreheads (Ewald, Judaischen Altherthum, iii.). In the Marshall Islands they have to ask the permission of the gods to tattoo themselves, and the priests alone in New Zealand perform the office of tattooing (Scherzer). Lubbock adds to this that a woman who does not wear a tattoo mark cannot enjoy eternal felicity. The women of Britain tattooed themselves in obedience to religion (Pliny 33).

The second cause is the spirit of imitation. A Lombard soldier answered me laughingly one day when I rallied him on his having spent a small sum to spoil his arm.

"See, monsieur, we are like sheep, and when one of us does anything we all imitate him at once, even if we risk doing ourselves harm."

Love of distinction also has its influence. A thief of the most incorrigible sort who had six brothers tattooed like himself, implored me, although he was half covered with the oddest tattoo marks, to find him a professional tattooer to complete what might be styled the embroidery of his skin. "When the tattooing is very curious and spreads all over the body," he told me, "it is to other thieves like the black coat of society with decorations—the more we are tattooed the more we esteem one another; the more a person is tattooed the more influence he has over his companions. On the contrary, one who is not tattooed has no influence. He is regarded simply as a good fellow and is not esteemed by the company."—Popular Science Monthly.

Handsome Persian Women.

Many of the Persian women of the upper class are exceedingly beautiful, the frequent mixture of Circassian and Georgian blood having greatly improved the original heavy features of the native Persian race. They are lively and clever, and are often of great assistance to their husbands in directing and managing business affairs. In fact, in no country do women have more influence than in Persia, where they are quite content to pull the strings from behind the throne.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

Our prejudice is always an enemy to our good.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '95.

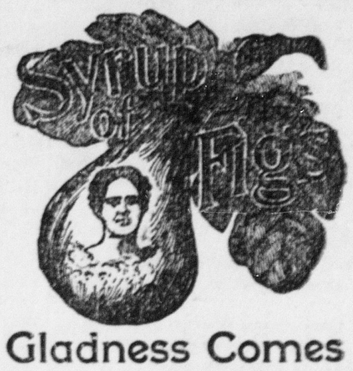
The real prayer comes from the life, not the lips.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Thoughts are things which fly without wings.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The pious whine was invented in the pit.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

CHEAPEST & BEST.

GERMAN DICTIONARY
OF 624 PAGES
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY
AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

It gives English Words with the German Equivalents and Pronunciation and German Words with English Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1.

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS:

SALEM, MASS., May 31, 1895.

Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St.:
The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such clear print in so cheap a book. Please send a copy to ——, and inclosed find $1 for same. M. M. HASKELL.

Address
BOOK PUB. CO.,
134 Leonard Street, New York City.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

BNU 29

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

"Wash us with Pearline!

"That's all we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out!

"We want Pearline—the original washing-compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—Pearline! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up." 499

Millions NOW USE Pearline

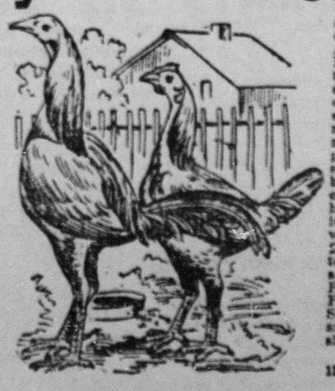
Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS
—IF YOU—
KNOW HOW

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

We offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES of



a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 16.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.

For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.

For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.

For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.

For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.

For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.

For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.

For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.

For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

THE CHICAGO NOMINEES.

The REPORTER knows of nothing in the lives of Bryan and Sewall that would be a discredit to these gentlemen or taint their loyalty as American citizens. That there were some cranks in the Chicago convention all must admit—cranks on the silver question, but the convention that nominated McKinley, also had this element to contend with and to leave as bolters. The most honorable and respected families are often weighted with a naughty son or two to the grief of the rest, yet the family holds together. Tillman and Altgeld having been members of the convention is no reason why Democrats should fall out over that, for did we not have many of our most trusted leaders, Whitney, Hill, Russell, Vilas, and others, there too?

We do not favor the silver plank in the platform, but would favor free coinage 25 to 1 in preference to 16 to 1. But that plank does not throw the REPORTER into hysterics as we do not have the least idea that a 50 cent silver dollar will henceforth receive the sanction of law under Bryan or any other administration.

The tariff plank in the Chicago platform is sound and stands against the wrongs of McKinleyism in its protection of trusts, monopolies and greedy millionaires who revel in wealth robbed from the farmers, laborers and consumers of the country. Herein the Chicago platform is sound and the St. Louis platform is viciously wrong.

As between the two we see no reason why any Democrat should prefer McKinley to Bryan.

IN our last week's issue we predicted Bryan would be the nominee, and, as usual, our surmising was correct.

BRYAN will be the first prairie president and the plains of Nebraska will glow for him like a prairie fire—M'Kinleyism will flee in terror before him.

WITH Bryan from Nebraska and Sewall from Maine, the ticket certainly must be considered a broad one, and with Sewall's many ships there should be good sailing.

THE Republicans, and M'Kinley, are becoming greatly alarmed over the spread of the "free silver craze." See if the Canton straddler won't next carry a silver watch.

THE Democrats of Bellefonte held a lively Bryan ratification meeting last Friday evening, at which speeches were made by Heinle, Sechler, Taylor, Wetzel and Bower.

THE Republican county ticket is an immensely one-sided affair—all the plates were filled on the Bellefonte side of the table, leaving the plates for the Penn's valley side turned down.

IF Womelsdorf and Curtin can satisfactorily explain to the citizens of Centre county their votes in favor of the vicious legislation enacted at Harrisburg last session, then they can remove mountains.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in regard to boroughs not having the legal right to issue bonds for more than two per cent. of their valuation will stop many boroughs from making contemplated improvements.

THE Philadelphia Record and the Times, the World, Sun, Post, and Times, New York's great Democratic dailies, will not support Bryan on account of the silver plank in the platform. Sometimes the bitterest medicine taken does the most good.

GRAIN has weakened in price within the past ten days, on account of the abundant crops in the west. This is not cheering news for Centre county farmers—small crops and smaller prices make it discouraging in the extreme for Pennsylvania farmers.

THE translation of Altgeld's name from German to English, would make it Oldcoin. Oldcoin was a 100 cent dollar, and since the Illinois governor shrieks for a 50 cent dollar he should write his name "Newcoin" or Neugeld.

Sewall, for vice-president, on the ticket with Bryan, is a very wealthy ship builder, of Bath, Maine, and also the owner of quite a number of ships. He favors the free coinage of silver; he came in as a dark horse, not having been thought of as a candidate for vice president. He is a gentleman of excellent character and popular in his state and about a dozen years older than the nominee for president.

IN New York, Connecticut, and a few other states, Democrats talk of not putting up an electoral ticket. Would there be wisdom in that? Put up a popular electoral ticket, make a fight for it to win, and then await the time for the meeting of the electoral college and then have those electors follow the dictates of reason as to what would be the best for the Democratic party. This would be better than to have the election go by default in those states.

BRYAN spoke at Salem, Ill., on Wednesday, the place of his birth.

But the alternative is—McKinley? A man whose views upon the currency question, from what can be gleaned of his actions and utterances, are as pronounced as are those of Mr. Bryan, yet without the manhood or courage to express his convictions on that point in plain language or show a change of heart by an unqualified approval of the gold platform which was forced upon him at St. Louis. Add to this his tariff views as typified in the McKinley bill, and his unredeemed mortgage to Marcus Aurelius Hanna, and there is exhibited a haven of refuge which no consistent Democrat, whether with gold or silver proclivities, could fly to.

No free coinage movement has yet mustered sufficient strength to pass congress, and until this occurs, the views of the president will have little more weight than any private citizen. —Wm'sport Sun.

CHAIRMAN Jones says Bryan will be the next President. Carry the news to Canton.

A FRIEND of Mr. Bryan who knew him when he formerly lived in Lincoln, Neb., about six years ago, in speaking of him a few days ago, said that when he lived in Lincoln, Mr. Bryan was a member of the law firm of Talbot and Bryan, in that city, and the young and rising attorney used to go to his place of business opposite daily, and that no man in Lincoln was more highly respected than he was.

Another friend was an old German who had a furniture store nearby, a sort of a little repair shop, and nothing pleased Mr. Bryan more than when the trio would get together to discuss the topics of the day. That was before he made his contest for a seat in Congress with Mr. Connell. His great hobby was debating the topics of the day, and particularly those of a political nature.

Mr. Bryan was always a hale fellow well met, jolly, jovial to a great extent yet withal brainy and studious. He was boyish in appearance, however, and boyish in his ways. He was always plain in dress, usually wore a frock coat, a black string tie, and a typical Western hat. This rather rugged dress, however, did not detract from his being considered a handsome man.

Bit by a Rattlesnake.

While out picking huckleberries a few days ago George Jacobs, of Roland, this county, was bitten by a rattlesnake. It was several hours before he could reach home and summon medical assistance, and by that time his arm was swollen almost to bursting. Mr. Jacobs is now in a serious condition. His side is swollen and spotted from his neck to the hip bone, and if he should recover he will likely lose his hand.

Died of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Wallace, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Frazer, living east of Linden Hall, died Wednesday afternoon after a long illness from inflammatory rheumatism. He was aged fifteen years and two months, and was a very bright lad. The funeral will take place next Saturday.

Potters Mills.

The Potter sisters, of Linden Hall, visited at the Pierce home recently.

Mr. Pierce Leitzell, of Girard, Kan., is visiting at the home of P. P. Long.

Miss Lucy Evans, of Williamsport, is at home spending her vacation.

Rev. Potts, wife and two children, of Ohio, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Pott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McCoy.

The band will go to Spring Mills on Saturday evening, having accepted an invitation to attend the festival held by the band.

OAK HALL.

The Correspondent Cronicles Interesting Items.

Nearly everybody is out gathering huckleberries. The crop is very large this year.

The foundation for our new school house has been dug and the masons will soon begin work on the walls.

Mrs. Williams, of Lemont, recently visited her daughter, Mrs. Rishel, of this place.

Mrs. Meek and children, of Altoona, who were visiting at the home of Mrs. Charles Stamm, left for home on Monday.

Mrs. Kline and children were visitors at the home of Mrs. Edward Sellers on Saturday.

Daniel Korman transacted business in Bellefonte on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Close visited Wm. Benner's at Lemont on Wednesday.

AARONSBURG.

News of Interest From the Lower End of the Valley.

Wilmer Stover has enlarged his shop and put in a small engine and boiler to run his lathe, scroll saw, etc.

Cyrus Bright received a letter from his brother, J. A. Bright, of Kansas, in which he says that his wife has just undergone an operation in the hospital for cancer and her recovery is very doubtful. Mrs. Bright visited here last winter and was suffering all the time but did not know what the cause was of her trouble.

Mrs. Levi Stover is dying with consumption. She cannot possibly live but a few days longer.

W. H. Stover has returned from a trip to Mifflin to see his son Charles who accidently fell on the stairs and injured his back very severely.

Miss Mazie Foster is still obliged to use a crutch in walking, the trouble in her knee not having been entirely removed. She has had quite a siege of it.

James Ettinger sent his horse over to Mifflin to C. H. Stover to use in the bakery wagon, Stover's horse having got hurt so he can not use him.

Adam Maize, who some time ago moved his merchandise from Millheim into M. M. Musser's store-room, is getting along nicely and is much pleased with the change.

There is some talk of Col. Coburn moving to Bellefonte since he was elected president of the First National Bank.

LINDEN HALL.

Personal Mention and Occurrences in that Vicinity.

Mrs. Curtin Musser, of Altoona, has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Ross, for the past two weeks.

John Leopard and wife, of State College, were the guests of their grandparents, Geo. Swabb's, last week.

Rev. Luther Waring, of Tyrone, accompanied by his sister, are visiting their uncle, Daniel Hess, this week.

Ira Rishel and family, of Boalsburg, were the guests of Henry Zeigler's on Sunday last.

Miss Bell Brown, of Boalsburg, spent Sunday last with her uncle, Mr. Searson.

Miss Martha Tressler, of Warriors Mark, visited her sister, Mrs. R. McClellan, over Sunday.

Maggie Durst, of Lemont, accompanied by a lady friend, visited at the home of David Snyder on Tuesday.

Wm. Felding and J A. Gettig were to Houserville on Sunday evening. There must be some attraction over there, boys.

Mrs. Alonza Rupp, of Oak Hall, visited friends in this community last week.

Quite a number of our people attended children's day services at Lemont and Tusseyville on Sunday last.

Some of our young ladies would make quite competent farmers as they are well adapted to work in the hay field.

Ex-sheriff Spangler and wife, of Centre Hall, visited in our community last Saturday.

Quite a number of our people were out for huckleberries last week and report an abundant crop.

Quite a number of our farmers have finished making hay and harvesting their grain. The crops are unusually small.

S. D. Gettig, of Bellefonte, was seen in our community recently.

We are sorry to state that Wallace Fraizer, one of our promising young men, is numbered among the sick. We wish for him a speedy recovery.

Medical Society.

A largely attended meeting of the Centre county medical society was held at Bellefonte Tuesday. A committee was present from the West Branch medical society perfecting arrangements for the holding of the next annual meeting of that association in Bellefonte.

Died at Milesburg.

Augustus Smith died at his home at Milesburg on Tuesday night, aged about 55 years. He caught a heavy cold while attending the balloon ascension at Bellefonte which induced other complications, causing death.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John H. Robinson and Della M. Wills, of Port Matilda.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

Don't forget the chicken and waffle supper to be held on the Lutheran church lawn, Saturday evening; ice cream and cake will also be served. All are invited.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a hacking cough when R. E. Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, and G. H. Long of Spring Mills, sole agents will furnish you a free sample bottle of this guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Sample free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE

10c NEVER SICKEN 25c

NEVER WEAKEN.

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 139

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale, at the late residence of Col. John Rishel, deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, in Gregg townsip, Centre county, Pa. on

— THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896. —

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel, and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long containing

— 160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES —

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut, ash, lin, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two-story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn, horse power shed, wagon shed, and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or cribs, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc., with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums; grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house, the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2½ miles north west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and ¾ mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L RISHEL,
Administrator of said dec'd.

IT IS AS CHEAP AS IT IS GOOD:

The Price of The Patriot Has Been Made to Fit the Times. It Is One Cent a Day or $3 When Paid by the Year.

Start the day right by reading the right kind of newspaper. THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day. It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the state and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

THE PATRIOT makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other state papers combined. It gives much entertaining and substantial family reading. It has (copyrighted) daily "hints for housekeepers" (a new menu for every day) and a fashion department, through which the latest patterns are supplied to PATRIOT readers.

Pennsylvania politics will be of extraordinary interest from this time on. The State Capital will be the centre of exciting news.

THE PATRIOT has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a semi-public character.

Special attention is given base ball and cycling events, with detailed reports of national league games.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $3 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE DAILY issue will be sent from now until after the election, by mail only, on receipt of $1

THE WEEKLY will be sent from now until after the election, by mail only, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It has a cent a word want columns.

ADDRESS, THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
June 25-6t Harrisburg, Penna.

The Rochester Business University & National School of Business!

sends its Catalogues and Circulars free to those who contemplate pursuing a Business or Shorthand Course of Study,

Rochester, N.Y.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers.

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of $200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price $270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A $100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over $200, 57 who won the $200 premium, and 76 made over $150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 28	Fiehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 29		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5.45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m, 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5.06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 22	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamecua.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. †6 00 p. m. Sunday. †10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

SPEND YOUR VACATION THIS SUMMER IN

Beautiful Acadia Land

NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

One Night Only by Sea from Boston.

Let us send you a beautifully illustrated booklet written by Frank Presbrey, which will tell you all about it, including estimated cost of trip.

CANADA ATLANTIC & PLANT LINE,

E. F. BLAKE, A. G. P. A. 207 WASH'N ST., BOSTON. J. J. FARNSWORTH, E. P. AGT. 261 BROADWAY, N. Y. B. W WREN P. T. M., SAVANNAH GA.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

5 % PER MONTH OR 60 % PER YEAR

Guaranteed to All Investors on Investments both Large and Small WHEN MADE WITH

The New York Investment Co.

BROKERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS GRAIN AND COTTON,

40 and 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

P. S.—People who desire to have a steady and sure income on a small or large investment, send for our explanitory circular, mailed free.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Elsie Herring, of Altoona, is visiting at the home of John T. Lee.

——W. B. Rankin, insurance agent, of Bellefonte, was in town on Tuesday.

——Mrs. Theodore Gordon, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the residence of B. D. Brisbin.

——Miss May Runkle, of Bellefonte, is visiting her aunt, Miss Libbie Runkle, the last week.

——Rev. Isaac P. Neff, of Milroy, is circulating among his friends and relatives here this week.

——Mr. M. Rossman, the manager of the clothing store, spent a week or ten days in Lock Haven.

——Sam. Rowe returned to his home on Saturday after making a short business trip to Jamestown, N. Y.

——Joseph Thompson, of State College, and Charles Thompson, of Lemont, made a short visit to friends here last Friday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Korman, of Oak Hall, were the guests at the hospitable home of Mr. Jared Kreamer on Sunday.

——Col. James P. Coburn, recently elected president of the 1st National Bank, Bellefonte, favored our sanctum with a call.

——Samuel Kreamer and wife will go to housekeeping in a few days. They will occupy part of Wm. Lohr's house on Church st.

——Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall, accompanied by his brother-in-law from Sunbury, were pleasant callers at this office a short time ago.

——Will Runkle is home visiting his family; he is still managing a big paper wood job up in Patton twp., which may run two years yet.

——Mr. J. A. Olmstead, of the Williamsport Medicine Co., has been detained here for the last week on account of the sickness of his horse.

——J. H. Runkle, of Altoona, now on a visit to Spring Mills, has taken an attack of sciatica and fears he will be detained there perhaps two months.

——Mrs. John Grenoble, Mrs. Wm. From, Mrs. C. A. Moyer and Mrs. David Ruhl, all of Spring Mills, visited their many friends here one day last week.

——Yony Harter and Sam Campbell, two of Millheim's business men, gave us a call on Monday and report all well down in that live Democratic burg.

——Mr. George Mingle, of Iowa, is spending several weeks here and through the valley. He is a brother of the late H. A. Mingle, dec'd., of Aaronsburg.

——Mrs. Shannon Boal, accompanied by her grandson, Ralph Boozer, have returned home after spending about three weeks with relatives in Philadelphia.

——Miss Nellie Pickersgill, Philadelphia, and Miss Minnie Bausman, Millersville, two bright young ladies, are visiting their friends, Misses Helen and Anna Bartholomew.

——Willis A. Holly, colored, many years with the family of the editor of this paper, while on a visit to his home in Phil'a, struck a job there and has written if he likes it he will stay.

——Will Mitterling of near Tusseyville gave our sanctum a call, and informs us peace, plenty and happiness reign supreme over that way. He has adv. notice as adm'r over his father's estate.

——Commissioner James Strohm, of Bellefonte, made a run to Centre Hill, Sunday, by wheel. Jim is a rampant Republican, and can see nothing but victory sticking out from every point on the Republican ticket.

——John and Will Smith, the furniture dealers of Spring Mills, and J. C. Condo, the hustling buggy dealer of Penn Hall, were through this section last Friday covering fences and barns with advertisements of their businesses.

——Prof. H. F. Bitner, a member of the Millersville State Normal faculty, arrived here last week, accompanied by Mrs. Bitner and the children, on a visit to Mrs. Bitner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray. Prof. Bitner made the trip across the country by his bicycle.

——Rev. M. W. Davis, of Allegheny, is spending a week or two in town. He recently graduated from the theological seminary, and was tendered a call by the Presbyterian church here, but will not accept. He filled the pulpit last Sunday and delivered a masterful sermon.

——W. E. Miller, of Stockton, Ill., was the guest of J. A. Reesman the past week. He left for the west again Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Miller was the only son of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, whose sudden death we chronicled last week, and arrived at the cemetery as the last sad rites were being performed over the body of his mother.

——One of our most regularly paying subscribers, is our esteemed and venerable friend, Henry Gast, of Mifflinburg, now on the borders of the 90ties, yet remarkable for his mental and physical preservation. Father Gast's life was one of usefulness and a type of honor and honesty in many years of business.

——Col. J. L. Spangler, just fresh from Chicago, spent an hour in our sanctum, entertaining us with an account of the convention and his good opinion of Bryan, the nominee for president whom Jack urges all to support as he would make a good president. Jack cherishes great faith in the success of Bryan and Sewall based upon his own observations.

——Prof. Pierce Leitzell, of Girard, Kansas, is visiting friends in the community, and for a few days was the guest at the home of Jerry Miller, on church street. Back in the 70's, he resided in Centre Hall when the town had not assumed the proportions it now has, and was in charge of the schools for several terms. He afterwards emigrated to the west, and settled in Kansas.

A Scourge—Fight the Army Worm.

The DuBois Courier says: The much discussed terror of the farmers, the army worm, has appeared in this region and last week completely devastated and stripped bare a ten-acre field near Penfield which belongs to the Lixfield Bros. Those who have seen the work of this scourge say it is as complete annihilation of all vegetable life as can be imagined, and that a field in which the pests have appeared and are at work looks like an ever changing and constantly moving surface, like grass waving in the wind or a blanket being swung by the breeze, so thick are the animals. Some distance from the above farm is another field in which the vermin have appeared and begun their work of destruction. Considerable curiosity exists as to how they came or were brought to this region.

As the army worm is appearing in many parts of the State and may invade Centre county, the following directions by the State Zoologist for destroying the pest will be interesting. He advises the mowing of a wide swath about the invaded field, and then the plowing of a deep furrow, with the straight line side toward the part to be injected, at intervals of a few feet pits into which the worms may fall. They can then be sprinkled with kerosene, or burned with straw. It is also recommended that fence boards be laid on edge, end to end, across the worm's path, the barrier to be coated with tar or kerosene, which checks their progress.

Of Interest to Constables.

Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, in an opinion in three cases involving a construction of the fee bill of 1893, allows constables 5 instead of 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses in serving papers and reduces the fee for serving subpoenas from 50 cents to 15 cents. He allows a fee for one warrant in criminal cases for both the alderman and constable, no matter how many defendants, and a fee for one commitment in criminal cases for both alderman and constable, no matter how many defendants. The fee for an information before an alderman or justice is cut down from 60 cents to 50 cts.

The Phones Up.

The telephone line connecting Millheim and other towns down the valley with Madisonburg and Rebersburg, was completed a few days ago, and Brush Valley is now almost in communication with the world. The line was completed to Spring Mills, but the wire across the tracks was cut by the railroad company.

Two New Dwellings Started.

Wm. Colyer raised the frame work of a new dwelling house on Hoffer street, yesterday. He expects to put up several houses on this street, close to the main entrance to the picnic grounds. John Martz also broke ground for a new house on Hoffer street, this week.

Shoe Store Robbed.

The shoe store of E. L. Powers at Bellefonte, was entered by thieves last Sunday night, who carried away shoes to the amount of about $300. The thieves were discovered leaving the store, but were not identified.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

Mince-meat Out of Cats.

Sammy Ostrander, a lad of nine years, son of Widow Ostrander residing on Logan street, is a menace to the public and should be sent to the House of Correction, says the Bellefonte *Gazette*.

On Wednesday of last week he was permitted to play in Gerberich, Hale & Co.'s mill, and while there discovered a cat and two half-grown kittens in the ware-house. Near where they lay was a hole in the floor about ten inches square which was covered and into which the grain is passed to the "conveyor," an augur-like shaft which revolves with great speed and carries the grain to the elevator which in turn conveys it to the third floor. Into this hole the little fiend chucked the cats. The kittens were evidently sent in first, as they were crushed into pulp and then dropped into the corn-breaker on the third floor where they were torn in shreds. The old cat was torn in two and found lodged in the spout that feeds the corn-breaker. The mill had to be stopped and cleansed before chopping could proceed.

The boy was sent home and ordered never to show his face again at the mill, but in the afternoon of the same day he again appeared with a bucket, and the next thing seen of him he was busy tapping oil from a barrel and dumping it into the tail-race of the mill.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoe set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

A Book Unparalleled in the English Tongue.

"A list of writers that for scholarship and representative reputation as religious leaders has probably never before been paralleled in a single published work in the English tongue." This criticism of the *Baptist Union* on the recently issued great "People's Bible History," published by The Henry O. Shepard Company of Chicago, would seem to be rather unreserved, but not until the work is examined can a just appreciation of its value and importance be attained. With such a brilliant array of writers as the following the *Union's* verdict is, indeed, well sustained:

Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Episcopalian, ex-Premier of England, Hawarden Castle, Chester, England; Rev. A. H. Sayce, Episcopalian, Professor of Assyriology, Queen's College, Oxford, England; Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, D. D., Congregationalist, Professor, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois; Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Episcopalian, Dean of Canterbury, London, England; Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D. D., Universalist, President of Tufts College, Somerville, Massachusetts; Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., Congregationalist, President Armour Institute, Chicago, Illinois; Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., Presbyterian, Pastor Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, England; Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., Baptist, Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, New York; Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D. D., Free Baptist, Pastor Main St. Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, Maine; Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., Methodist Episcopal, Pastor 1st Methodist Episcopal Church Evanston, Illinois; Rev. W. T. Moore, LL. D., Christian, Editor of The Christian Commonwealth, London, England; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Unitarian, Pastor South Congregational Church, Boston, Massachusetts; Rev. Joseph Agar Beet, D. D., Wesleyan, Professor, Wesleyan College, Richmond, England; Rev. Casper Rene Gregory, Ph. D., D. Th., LL. D., Evangelical Lutheran, Professor Ordinarius Honorarius of Theology, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany; Rev. William Cleaver Wilkinson, D. D., Baptist, Professor, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

The work is very copiously illustrated with fine full-page engravings of pictures by the most famous artists of the world, and is gotten up in popular form as well as in the more expensive shape for presentation purposes. We are informed that agents are wanted for the work. It is sold only by subscription.

Local Weather Report.

July 9, at night,	.95 in. rain.
July 13, afternoon,	.16 in. rain.
July 14, evening,	.45 in. rain.
July 15, at night,	.45 in. rain.

Highest temperature, above dates, 80, 84, 88, 87, 87, 85, 83. Lowest 53 on the 9th.

—For Sale: An excellent young Alderny cow, fresh. Apply at this office.

——If you want a first class paper snbscribe for the REPORTER.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Mitterling, dec'd., late of Potter township, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. W. MITTERLING,
jun96t Admr., Tusseyville, Pa.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Teething;** Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
7	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	**Whooping Cough**	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**	.25
34	**Sore Throat,** Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.
Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit YOUR vest pocket.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A GRAND SUMMER BARGAIN TREAT.

That will make a dollar go as far as two did before. We will now begin our Summer Clearance sale, before the season is over, so you can have the benefit of the bargains in season.

A mixed lot of dress ginghams, all of this season's good's have been selling at 8 and 10c. go to-day at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 10 and 15c are now 8c. A few patterns left of fine Scotch ginghams, were 18 and 20 per yd., are now 12½. We have never raised the price of Lancaster ginghams—old price 5c, now 4½.

A nice assortment of Persian Swiss lawns and dimities—cheap at 10, selling at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 12½ and 15c now sell at 8. A choice lot of fine dimities and Persian lawn worth 25c and 30c will sell now at 15 and19c. Challies, the all cotton and all wool, from 4½ to 35c. Summer silk for waists and dresses, now 35c.

Persian silks, new designs choice styles, were 75c, $1 and $1.25, now 50, 65 and 97c. One lot dress goods ecru and white satin stripe, washable pique, now 5c per yard. 50 inch red table linen now 15c, better quality, wider, fast color 20c. Indigo blue prints at 3¾c. 36 inch bleached muslin, no starch' 5c. A 50c summer corset now 40c; better quality was $1 now 75c.

Sonnette corset made by the C. P. firm 98c' also H. &S., P. N. glove fitting and Warner corsets. A 40c quality silk mitt, black and colors, now 25c; ligheter weight silk mitts 15c.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.
Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.
Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.
The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.
These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.
Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

Children's Suits.

Children's Wash Suits, all the latest styles, 49c up to $1.24.
Children's Linen Pants, Duck Pants etc., 55c up.
Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.
Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.
We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.
Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.

Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.
Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.
All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.
Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.
We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

SPECIAL.

A few of the ladies tailor made capes left that we have been selling at $3.75. The balance go at $3.

We have always carried the finest and cheapest line of white goods, laces and embroideries. A 7 inch valenciennes lace at 10c; an 8 inch emb. for 15 per yd.

Ladies fast black hose at 5c.

Ladies and childrens fast color dark russett hose at 10.

ANOTHER SPECIAL. A fine line of Pants for men that cost the manufacture from $2.00 to $3.00 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50, $1.98.

Lace Curtains, 50 different styles to select from, 48c. a pair up.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY....

To enable us to make room for our Fall stock, we will sell you any suit in our store Men's Boys' or Children's at

1-4 OFF THE MARKED PRICE.

When you consider that the marked price on our clothing is fully 30 per cent. less than others ask, you will realize what an immense reduction this one-fourth off really means.

It Will Pay You to See Us.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, - - Bellefonte.

It was Munsey's that made the ten cent magazine possible; it was Munsey's that denounced the robber prices and put magazines into the hands of the people at a right price.

On all news stands at 10 cents a copy; yearly subscription, $1.00.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, 151 Fifth Ave., New York.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Advocates of Free Coinage Control the Body.

W. J. BRYAN, FOR PRESIDENT

The Nebraska Orator Nominated with a Shout—A Resolution by Senator Hill Commending Mr. Cleveland's Administration Tabled in Committee—The Platform Adopted as It Came from the Majority of the Committee—Summary of Doings.

Mr. William F. Harrity, chairman of the national democratic committee, called the convention to order at ten minutes before 1 o'clock. The chairman faced the assemblage for several minutes, while the ushers swept the aisles clear of knots of conferring delegates.

The gavel used by Chairman Harrity in opening the convention was presented by Ossian Guthrie, of Chicago, made from an oak timber taken from old Fort Dearborn. The block-house from which the timber was taken survived the Chicago fire, and was purchased by Mr. Guthrie and other philanthropic citizens and re-erected in South Park, Chicago, as a reminder of the city's frontier days.

"Gentlemen of the convention will rise for the prayer," the chairman said, and there was a clatter of chairs as the body in the centre of the hall came up to its feet with considerable confusion.

The chaplain, Rev. Edward Stires, of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, stepped forward. He is a young man, hardly thirty years old, with a smooth-shaven, clear-cut face and wearing the black clerical coat buttoned to his chin. He held in his hand a roll of type-written manuscript, from which he read the prayer.

Hill and Daniel Presented.

As the convention seated itself Chairman Harrity stepped forward, and after a short rap of the gavel, announced in clear tones the selection of Senator David B Hill for temporary chairman. The announcement was what the gold men were waiting for, and, with a shout, they leaped to their feet, and, with waiving arms, they shouted out their approval. Among the spectators there was a cheer of approval. Some enthusiastic delegate yelled "Three cheers for David B. Hill," and they were given with a will.

Senator Sheerin, of Indiana, for secretary, and John Martin for sergeant-at-arms were also announced when the convention had quieted down.

"What is the pleasure of the convention?" asked Mr. Harrity.

Mr. Henry D. Clayton, the member of the national committee from Alabama, arose and announced that he deemed it his duty to present a minority report The demonstration which followed the announcement of the selection of Mr. Hill's name was as a breeze compared with a cyclone. The six hundred odd delegates mounted their chairs and cheered, while from ten thousand throats in the audience came a hoarse roar of approval that sounded like a roll of thunder. For over three minutes the demonstration was continued and it was renewed at several points as Mr. Clayton read the minority report nominating Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, for temporary chairman, and demanding a call of the roll.

The Ballot.

The convention was very quiet when the roll-call began. Breaks were shown in two of the Southern States—Alabama and Florida. The chairman of the first announced that but for the unit rule Alabama would give five votes for Hill, and Florida was equally divided between Hill and Daniel, with four ayes and four noes. The announcement that Illinois and Indiana cast solid votes for the substitute were cheered.

When the Territories were reached Chairman Harrity announced that the Territories and the District of Columbia would only be entitled to two votes each. The roll call was compleded at 3.25.

The announcement of the vote—556 to 349—was received with a crief demonstration by the silver victors. Delegates waved their hats and the spectators in the galleries cheered.

Mr. Harrity announced that unless objections were made he would regard it as the sense of the convention that the minority report had been rejected and Mr. Daniel selected.

The Chairman.

Escorted by the committee, the temporary chairman, John W. Daniel, of Virginia, passed up to the platform, where, when he appeared, he was received with cheers and the band played "Hail to the Chief." When order was restored Mr. Harrity said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor of introducing as your temporary chairman the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia."

While the delegates and everybody else in the house was cheering Chairman Harrity passed the gavel over to Mr Daniel, who took it and spoke in part as follows:

WM. J. BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"Mr. Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in receiving from your hands this gavel as the temporary presiding officer of this convention I beg leave to express a sentiment, which I am sure is unanimous, that no national convention was ever presided over with more ability or with more fairness than by yourself. [Cheers and cries of "Harrity, Harrity."] I can express no better wish for myself than that I may be able in some feeble way to model my conduct by your model and practice by your example. [Cheers.]

"The high position, gentlemen, to which you have chosen me involves both a great personal honor and a keen responsibility. For the honor I thank you. The responsibility I would be wholly inadequate to bear did I depend upon myself, but your gracious aid will make it easy and its burden light

That aid I confidently invoke from you for the sake of the great cause under whose banner we have fought so many battles and which now demands of us such staunch devotion and such loyal service.

"I regret that my name should have been brought in even the most courteous and serious complication with that of my distinguished friend, the great Senator from New York. [Applause.]

"But the very fact that I have permitted it to be done refutes the suggestion that has been improvidently made on this floor that either I or those whom I have the honor to represent would ever heap indignity upon that brave and illustrious head. [Great applause.] No candid man, no dispassionate judgment, gentlemen, can ever misinterpret your meaning. The Senator from New York himself knows, as you know and as I know, that there is no personality in the preferment which has been given to me. He must know and the whole country that watches these proceedings must know that it is only due to the principle that this great majority of Democrats stands for and that they know I stand with them [applause], and that it is given in the spirit of the instructions received by these representatives of the people from the people, whom all Democrats will ever bow to as the pure and original source of all power. The birth of the Democratic party was coevil with the birth of the sovereignty of the people. It can never die until the Declaration of American Independence is forgotten and that sovereignty is crushed out.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The second day of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago was devoted to permanent organization. The day session was spent in waiting for the committee on credentials to make its report. The time was spent in listening to speeches in favor of silver by Gov. James S. Hogg, of Texas; Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, and ex-Congressman George Fred. Williams, of Massachussetts. The speech of Mr. Williams, who is a new recruit in the silver ranks, was the event of the afternoon. There were many calls for a speech from Senator Hill, but he did not respond

The committee on credentials finally reported in favor of seating the silver delegation from Nebraska, and the report was promptly adopted by a viva voce vote. This reversed the action of the National Committee, which voted to seat the gold men. Ex-Congressman Wm. J. Bryan, leader of the silver men of Nebraska, received a great ovation as he entered the hall. At this point a recess was taken until 5 o'clock P. M.

At the evening session the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating four silver delegates from Michigan, which, under the unit rule, would change the complexion of the delegation from gold to silver The gold men protested and accused the silver men of attempting to seat these delegates in order to obtain a two-thirds majority in the convention and avoid abrogating the two-thirds rule. After a long debate the report of the committee seating the silver men was adopted by a vote of 558 to 368. This also reversed the action of the national committee.

The permanent officers were then installed, Senator Daniel yielding the chair to Senator Stephen M. White, of California, the permanent chairman. Senator White made a brief speech in assuming the duties of the office.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow, when the committee on resolutions will report the platform and the nominations of candidates will follow.

At the meeting of the committee on resolutions Senator Hill, of New York, offered a resolution commending the honesty, courage and fidelity of the present administration at Washington. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was adopted.

Permanent Officers.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for and Delegate Finley, of Ohio, its chairman, made his way to the stage and read the list of permanent officers, which was headed by Senator White, of California, for chairman and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, for secretary.

Mr. Finley, Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Judge McConnell, of Illinois, was appointed a committee to escort Senator White to the platform.

The appearance of the distinguished committee on the platform with their charge was the signal for a most cordial reception.

Senator Daniel, temporary chairman, in yielding the gavel to the California Senator, made a graceful speech, thanking the convention for its courtesy.

The contrast between the two leaders was most marked. The Senator from Virginia, his features as clear cut as the head on a cameo, dressed in the conventional garb of the senate, was like a last century statesman.

Senator white, on the other hand, had about him that ruggedness of form, face and speech which characterizes the aggressive spirit of the West. His face was a resolute one, with his full beard streaked with gray. He looked more like a soldier than a statesman and he would command instant attention in any body. Mr. White presided over the St. Louis convention of 1888 and made an ideal officer. His speech was brief.

Then came the inevitable gavel presentation. It was made by W. A. Clark, of Montana. It was a handsome silver mallet, given in the name of the greatest mining State of the Union, Mr. Clark said. The motion for adjournment was made at half-past 9 and the spectators poured out.

Third Day.

The third day's session of the national democratic convention opened with the report of the committee on resolutions, which was presented by Senator Jones.

Senator Hill offered two amendments—first, that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts; second, that free coinage of silver shall be suspended in a year if it is found impossible to maintain the parity between gold and silver.

The minority report of the committee on resolutions was also presented. It favored the maintenance of the existing gold standard until an international agreement can be secured. It also commended President Cleveland and his administration

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, made the first speech in behalf of the majority report.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, followed, repudiating the sentiments of Mr. Tillman in regard to silver as a sectional issue.

Senator Hill, Senator Vilas and ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, spoke in behalf of the minority report of the committee on resolutions.

The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report was defeated by a two-thirds majority—yeas, 303; nays, 626.

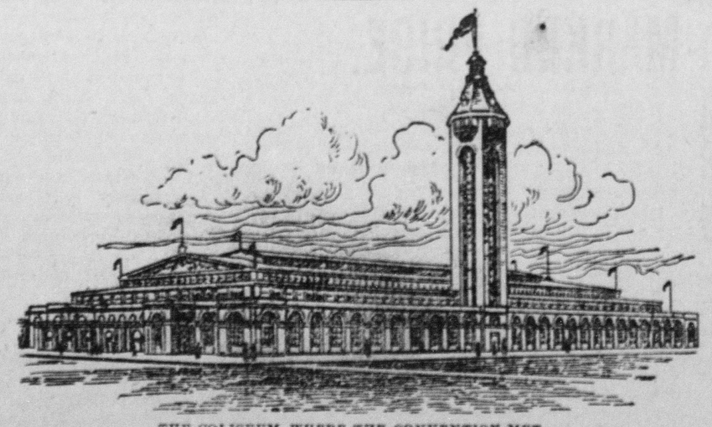
The vote taken separately on the motion to commend the administration of President Cleveland was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564.

The platform was then adopted—yeas, 628; nays, 301.

At the night session a motion was carried to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President.

Senator Vest led off with the nomination of Richard P. Bland, of Missouri

The name of W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was presented by H. T. Lewis, of Georgia.



THE COLISEUM, WHERE THE CONVENTION MET.

Senator Turpie placed in nomination Gov. Claude Matthews, of Indiana.

Ex-Gov. Horace Boles was nominated by Frederick White, of Iowa.

J. C. S Blackburn was nominated by John S Rhea, of Kentucky.

The convention then adjourned for the day.

Vote on the Platform.

The following is the vote in detail on the adoption of the platform:

States.	Aye.	No.	States.	Aye.	No.
Alabama,	22		New York,		72
Arkansas,	16		N. Carolina,	22	
California,	18		N. Dakota,	6	
Colorado,	8		Ohio,	46	
Connecticut,		12	Oregon,	8	
Delaware,	1	5	Pennsylvania,		64
Florida,	5	3	Rhode Island,		8
Georgia,	26		S. Carolina,	18	
Idaho,	6		S. Dakota,		8
Illinois,	48		Tennessee,	24	
Indiana,	30		Texas,	30	
Iowa,	26		Utah,	6	
Kansas,	20		Vermont,		8
Kentucky,	26		Virginia,	24	
Louisiana,	16		Washington,	5	3
Maine,	2	10	W. Virginia,	12	
Maryland,	4	12	Wisconsin,		24
Massachus'ts,	3	27	Wyoming,	6	
Michigan,	28		Alaska,		6
Minnesota,	6	11	Arizona,	6	
Mississippi,	18		Dis. of Col'bia,	6	
Missouri,	34		New Mexico,	6	
Montana,	6		Oklahoma,	6	
Nebraska,	16		ind. Ter'tory,	6	
Nevada,	6				
N. Hampshire,	8		Total,	628	301
New Jersey,	20				

Fourth Day.

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention. Five ballots were taken, and on the fifth and last there was a stampede to Bryan, the Nebraskan.

The night session was held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Vice-President but an adjournment was taken before any names was presented.

When the Convention met to ballot Bryan showed second on the first roll-call On the second ballot Bland received 281 votes and Bryan 196. On the third Bland still kept in the leap with 291 votes to 219 for Bryan. On the fourth ballot the Nebraskan forged ahead with 276 votes, when Bland dropped to 241.

On the fifth and decisive ballot Bryan had 446 votes out of 504 required to made a two-thirds majority when Ohio was reached on the roll-call. John R. McLean gave him the 46 votes of that State and Montana and Oklahoma followed with six each, making the necessary two-thirds under Chairman White's ruling.

On motion of Senator Turple, of Indiana, the nomination was made unanimous.

Summary of the Ballots.

Candidates.	Ballots.			
	1	2	3	4
William J. Bryan,	136	197	219	276
Richard P. Bland,	235	281	291	241
Horace Boles,	67	37	30	38
Claude Matthews,	37	34	34	35
John R. McLean,	54	53	54	46
Joseph C. S. Blackburn,	62	41	27	27
Robert E. Pattison,	97	100	97	97
Adlai E. Stevenson,	5	10	9	8
Henry M. Teller,	8	8		
Sylvester Pennoyer,	8	8		
David B. Hill,	1	1	1	1
William E. Russell,	2			
James E. Campbell,	1			
Benjamin R. Tillman,	17			
Totals,	350	770	769	769

The fifth ballot was lost in the confusion of the stampede, and after the changes it was practically unanimous for Bryan.

THE PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Resolutions as Finally Adopted by the Convention.

The following is the full text of the platform as finally adopted by the committee on resolutions of the National Democratic Convention.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in

STEPHEN M. WHITE.
(Chosen by the Committee to be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.)

national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights and equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Centralization of Power.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in it an assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

Money.

Recognizing the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

Opposed to Monometallism.

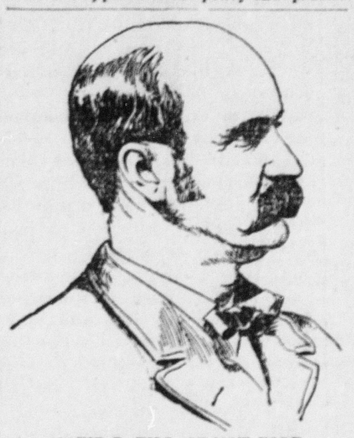
We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

Free Coinage of Gold and Silver.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

No Bonds in time of Peace.

We are opposed to the policy and practice



DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Against National Bank Notes.

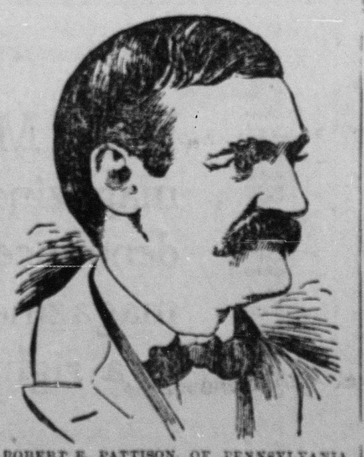
"Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or to individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes as money for national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

Tariff and Income Tax.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to com-



ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

pete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures.

Government Control of Railroads.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools regarding a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Economy in Public Expenditures.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference in Local Affairs

We denounce arbitrary interfence by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Civil Service.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil-service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness

Pensions.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissioner that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll. The fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

No Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Pacific Railroads.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Internal Improvements.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

Support Invited.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

LYNCHED AN AMERICAN.

The State Department Asked to Interfere in a Case in Guatemala.

The Washington State Department has received from the United States Charge d' Affairs Pringle, at Guatemala City, an account of the lynching at Port Barrios, Guatemala, about three months ago of an American citizen named A. H. Dewitt, alias Harper, a native of Tennessee. He had shot and killed an American telegraph operator who had ejected him from the telegraph office because he was drunk and offensive. The operator's friends on the railroad organized a lynching bee and strung up Dewitt in short order.

Charge Pringle will now call upon the Guatemalan Government to punish the lynchers.

TRIED TO KILL HIS SONS.

A West Virginia Father Commits a Terrible Crime.

A despatch from Renova, W. Va., says:—John E. Bloomer was shot dead by his father without cause or notice. The frantic father tried to kill another son and commit suicide, but failed and was arrested. He pretends to know nothing about the affair.

THE NEWS.

In the Police Court in Mobile, Ala., Michael Barret, a tough character, under trial for assault on a woman, dealt her a fearful blow on the left side of the face while he was testifying before Acting Mayor Carroll. When the woman recovered Barrett was tried for assault, and given six months' imprisonment.——Alfred Gelinas, nineteen years of age, who for the last ten months has been employed as a stamp clerk in the postoffice in North Adams, Mass., was arrested for the alleged larceny of postage stamps. He afterwards confessed that he had taken upwards of $8,000 worth of stamps during the last four months.——James Magee was shot and killed at his home in Detroit, and the police are looking for Frank Ashley, who is supposed to be the guilty man.——The St. John's Manufacturing Company, of St. John's, Mich., went into the hands of a receiver.——The conference of American Rabbis was continued in Milwaukee.——W. H. Johnson, of Chicago, shot and mortally wounded W H. Sutton on the street in New York city while the latter was trying to prevent Johnson from shooting Mrs. Sutton. Johnson, when closely pursued by the police, fired a bullet into his own head and dropped dead on the street.——Judgments aggregating $100,000 were entered in Pittsburg against Jennings Bros. & Co., operating the West Pennsylvania Steel Works, of Allegheny, Pa.——Edward Fisher, a sailor of the receiving ship Franklin, who shot a soldier named Goff at Fort Monroe, was arrested at Norfolk.——Dr. J. I. Fearon was arrested in Council Bluffs, Iowa, for suggesting the lynching of President Cleveland and Senator Sherman.

A man giving his name as Frank Dalton, arrested about two weeks ago, is thought to be James Durham, the Californian accused of murdering six people. He is at present confined in the county jail at Fargo, N D., serving a thirty days' sentence for stealing a bicycle. He was traveling under the name of Frank Dalton, of Boston. He will be held pending definite identification.——A gasoline stove in the house of Adolph Menard, in Northampton, Mass., exploded and Mrs. Menard and her daughter Eva received injuries which resulted in their death.——Two Southern freights came together near Ravensworth, Va., requiring all trains to be run around by Quantico. Nobody was hurt but much damage was done.——A horrible double murder was committed in Santa Barbara, Cal. The bodies of Mrs. H. R. Richardson, aged 60, and daughter, Ethel, were found. The woman had been stabbed and beaten with a club. There is no clue to the murderer.——W. H. Hubbell, a prominent stockman of Alliance, Neb., was found murdered. Fourteen prisoners escaped from the United States jail at Guthrie, O. T.——Three persons were seriously injured as the result of a natural gas explosion at the Evergreen Hotel, near Allegheny, Pa.——A number of railroad washouts occurred in West Virginia.——The steamboat El Peten capsized while en route from New Orleans to Guatemala.——The eighth annual convention of the window glass workers was held in Pittsburg.——Alonzo Walling was sentenced in Newport, Ky., to be hung on August 7.

F. C. Workman, of Keyser, W. Va., a railway mail clerk running between Baltimore and Grafton, W. Va., dropped dead on the street of heart disease at Martinsburg, W. Va.——Thieves got into the cottage of Vice President Thomas M. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and stole a lot of diamonds and jewelry.——By the bursting of an anvil, which was being used as a cannon at a Fourth of July celebration in Bridgewater, Vt., one man was killed, another fatally hurt and a number seriously injured.——The plant of the Taylor-McCoy Coal and Coke Company, at Galitzin, Cambria county, Pa., was burned. Loss $20,000.——The owners of the property are Baltimoreans.——Preparations were completed in Cincinnati for the entertainment of those who will attend the reunion of the Elks.——The big expedition that was to start for Cuba from Wilmington was abandoned.——The contract was awarded for the construction of a railroad from Wilmington, N. C., to Southport.——The Secretary of State of West Virginia has issued a certificate of incorporation to the Tygart's Valley Railroad Company of Beverly, with a capital of $500,000. The road will begin at or near Beverly, Randolph county, and run to Mingo, in the same county.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Fate of Insurgent Leaders at Sagua—Prevalence of Yellow Fever.

The insurgent leaders Tapanese, Baciao, Jose Jesus and Rodriguez have been imprisoned in the Sagua jail and sentenced to death. Tapanese seems to be heartbroken over the situation and weeps frequently, referring to his children.

Rodriguez, on the contrary, maintains a rough and haughty demeanor, implying contempt for the authorities. He expresses regret that there should be delay in executing his sentence.

Captain-General Weyler has frustrated Antonio Maceo's attempt to capture the city of Pinar del Rio, and he has retreated to Cascarjicare. The report that Gen. Bradley T. Johnson had been challenged to fight a duel is erroneous and arose from a joke upon the part of La Lucha.

There are actually 6,810 men sick in the military hospitals of the island. Of this number 934 are suffering from yellow fever.

Surgeon-General Losada thinks that the number of soldiers who will suffer from sickness during the summer will not exceed 13,000. The mortality is 1.89 per cent., and there has been a general decrease of 30 per cent in the number of cases of yellow fever.

The Havana city council has had a conference with Captain-General Weyler, with the view of reducing the price of meat in favor of the public and against the speculators.

Reports from Puerto Principe are to the effect that the vice-consul there has received orders from Consul-General Lee requesting him to send complete information concerning the actual state of affairs in that province. It is said that the vice-consul has already furnished the report desired by Consul-General Lee.

The sugar crop this year is all in. It is only 200,000 tons, valued at $10,000,000. Last year it was 1,100,000 tons, and valued at $50,000,000.

A LESSON TO SPAIN.

Powerful Warships Will Deploy in the Atlantic.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

The Indiana and Massachusetts, the Maine and Texas, With Cruisers and Montors, Will Show the European Powers that Our Navy is Something More than on Paper.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: Although the administration does not anticipate a foreign war, there is no intention of being unprepared if such an event should happen. The first step in the direction of safety is the mobilizing of a large fleet off the New York and New England coast. While the immediate collection of these ships is for the purpose of tactical training, it is well understood that they are intended as a useful object lesson to those European countries which believe that the United States Navy exists largely on paper, and that its material strength is unimportant.

A brief review of the vessels composing the North Atlantic fleet will show it to be, with one exception (the British fleet in the English Channel), the largest and most effective of any now flying the flag of any of the great powers. When it assembles off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, a few weeks hence, it will consists of the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which carry the heaviest batteries afloat, and which can fight on even terms with any vessels that may be sent against them; the second-class battle-ships Maine and Texas, the armored cruiser New York, the powerful monitors, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, and cruisers Columbia, Newark, Cincinnati, Raleigh and Montgomery.

It is proposed, also, to assemble at Mare Island all of the available ships now in the Pacific, except the fine cruiser Olympia, which will be retained in Japanese waters. For the next few months, at least, no ship will be detached from squadron service except in cases of extreme urgency. The cruisers San Francisco, Marblehead, and Minneapolis will be left in the Mediterranean, upon the request of the American missionaries in Turkey and Armenia, in order that the latter may have the benefit of their moral and material support.

RESULT OF RECOGNIZING CUBA.

Secretary Olney perfectly understands that any recognition of Cuban belligerency is likely to be followed by war. These assurances have been made to him with entire frankness by the Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, and similar assurances have been repeatedly transmitted from Madrid by our Minister, Mr. Taylor. The administration feels, however, that the time is rapidly approaching when it must announce its position with respect to Cuban affairs. Thus far it has pursued a course not only conservative, but one which has received the hearty commendation of Spain and the rest of world.

It is President Cleveland's intention to continue this policy of wise forbearance until circumstances compel a different course. It may be that his advices from Havana may make it unnecessary to recognize Cuban belligerency before the expiration of his term in March next. On the other hand, should the success of the revolutionists be so well assured as to justify him in giving them the recognition they desire, it can be authoritively stated that he will not shirk his duty, but will act accordingly.

PREPARING FOR A POSSIBLE CRISIS.

That this recognition will be accorded is not doubted by any person familiar with the inner workings of the administration. If war be a necessary consequence of such a recognition it would not find the country unprepared. The ships now out of commission, by reason of foul bottoms and other causes due to long service, are being rapidly put in order. There is the highest authority for the statement that the purpose of the Navy Department is to have these vessels afloat at the earliest moment consistent with the work necessary to be done. Orders have been issued to the several firms now engaged in constructing the new vessels for which appropriations were made during the last Congress, to push them to completion without delay, so that by next spring the United States will have in commission a navy small in number, but well drilled, as a result of continued squadron practice, and sufficiently powerful in offensive and defensive strength to crush any fleets that Spain might send to American waters with hostile intent.

TERRIBLE WORK WITH A KNIFE

A West Virginian Cuts His Father-in-laws Throat.

On Breeden Creek, a mile south of Huntington, W. Va., Wesley Fair, a prosporous farmer, gave a big party, to which sixty guests were invited. Among them were John Spaulding and Clark Salmon. During the evening they did something that their host considered improper, and when he remonstrated with them, a quarrel followed, and Fair used a knife on Salmon, injuring him severely. This broke up the party. William Hearsey, Fair's father-in-law, sixty years old, having heard of the trouble the night before, upbraided Fair for allowing his temper to get the better of him. Fair drew his knife again, and cut Hearsey's throat from ear to ear. Hearsey died in a few minutes. Fair's wife and two little children witnessed the tragedy. Fair fled and has not ben captured.

MORE MEN LAND IN CUBA.

An Expedition of Sixty-Four Men, with 400,000 Cartridges.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says: Another expedition has landed safely on Cuban soil. It consisted of sixty-four men and they had with them 400,000 rounds of ammunition, dynamite, electric batteries, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Charles Bryant met with a terrible accident near his home in Towanda. On his way to supper he bought a large dynamite fire cracker, and on reaching home touched it off, holding it in his right hand to light the fuse and intending to throw it in the air. Thinking it had gone out he struck another match, and holding onto the deadly thing an instant too long it exploded in his fingers, blowing his hand to pieces. Only the bones of the thumb and one finger were left. It was found necessary to amputate the hand at the wrist.

Perry Hopper, aged 55, a cripple, living at Lily Lake, near Wilkes-Barre, committed suicide. He was missed from his cot, and as he had previously talked about drowning, search was made, and his body was found in a shallow place a short distance from the shore. He had filled his pockets with stones, rowed out into the lake, anchored his boat, left his crutches in it, and jumped overboard. Hopper had been despondent since the death of his mother, a few weeks ago.

While Jonas Bachman, his son Charles and daughter Leida, of Lynnville, in the extreme upper end of the county, were working in a field, a thunderstorm came up. Charles was driving a two-horse binder. He was struck by a bolt of lightning and instantly killed. The horses were also killed. The father and daughter were stunned and were found in an unconscious condition. Both will recover. Charles Bachman was 16 years of age and was a popular young man.

Howard Gilmartin, aged 3 years, suffocated at his parents' home in Pittsburg. His Mother filled a gasoline stove which exploded. The house became filled with smoke and flame. The mother tried to save the child, who was sleeping on the second floor, but was unable to reach him. The firemen found the child's dead body in a cupboard. The boy had made an attempt to escape by crawling over the floor. Instead of finding the stairs he got into the cupboard and shut the door after him.

Clinton Kerr, aged 17, was fatally injured at McKeesport by accidentally shooting himself with a revolver. The ball entered his abdomen and lodged in the stomach. Kerr was removed to the hospital and the doctors have been unable to locate the ball. He will die.

At the Richards Colliery, Shamokin, Patriot Downey was scalded by escaping steam and at the Green Ridge mine John Brodenus sustained injuries of a serious nature by a fall of coal.

Charles Schnader, of Birdsboro, was perhaps fatally hurt by accidentally shooting himself with a revolver. Schnader was examining a thirty-two caliber revolver supposed to be empty. In looking in the barrel he pressed the trigger, a cartridge exploded and a bullet entered his head between the eyes and lodged in the roof of the mouth. The lad is about 19 years of age.

Abraham Schlinger, aged 9 years, was drowned in the Roaring Brook, near Hickory street, Scranton. A crowd of boys were swimming and Schlinger ventured out to the middle of the brook, where it is about 11 feet deep. He was a good swimmer and was probably taken with cramps and lost the power of his limbs. The boy was drowned within two blocks of his home.

While Steve Jobolke was at work in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's car shops, Scranton, a crowbar was forced through his leg near the thigh, tearing a gaping wound in the limb. His life is despaired of.

Henry F. Reilly, an officer of the Salvation Army, while shooting at rats in his yard in Reading accidently discharged the pistol, the bullet taking effect in his wife's knee. The wound is not a dangerous one, but the condition of his wife's health is such that the shock of the accident, together with the pain completely prostrated her.

MURDERERS BREAK JAIL.

Fourteen Prisoners at Guthrie, O. T., Overpower Guards.

Fourteen prisoners overpowered the guards in the United States prison at Guthrie and broke jail. Bill Dollin and "Dynamite Dick," the last survivors of the Dalton gang, who were charged with the murders committed in the Ingalls fight, at which four deputy marshals were killed, were the principal actors.

Fourteen out of fifty-nine prisoners escaped. They were all desperate characters. They are Bill Dollin, "Dynamite Dick," Charles Montgomery, Jim Black, Walt McClain, Bill Crittendon, Ed Lawrence, George Lane, Kid Phillips, Henry Irwin, Bill Jones, Conix, Lee William and William Beck. They got the guards' revolvers and a Winchester by a rush out of the cages when the gate was opened. They knocked one of the guards down and then placed the other two guards into the steel cages, compelling them to go in at the points of their revolvers.

Having the guards safe, the ringleaders called for every one of the prisoners to escape who wanted to. Only fourteen followed. William Beck, one of the escaped prisoners, returned and said that Dollin was so weak that he sat by the side of the road, out of the city, wondering how he would escape.

Later the outlaws made a man named Schofield and his girl get out of a buggy and give it to them. A posse of deputy marshals, headed by Bill Tilghman, who captured Dollin, is in pursuit of the escaped prisoners.

FIVE MURDERERS HANG.

Execution of the Notorious "Buck Gang," at Fort Smith, Ark.

Rufus Buck, Louis Davis, Lucky Davis, Maomi July and Sam Sampson, comprising what is known as the "Buck Gang," were executed at Fort Smith, President Cleveland refusing to interfere in the carrying out of the sentence of Judge Parker's court.

The "Buck Gang" was convicted of murder and criminal assault on September 23, 1895, in Judge Parker's Court, and sentenced to be hanged on October 31. An appeal to the Supreme Court acted as a stay, but the appeal was in vain, the higher court refusing to interfere.

James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France, is on a sixty days' leave of absence.

NOW HOBART KNOWS IT.

Notified of His Nomination by the Republican Convention for Vice-President.

The committee appointed by the National Republican Convention at St. Louis to notify the Hon. Garret A. Hobart of his nomination by the convention for Vice-President of the United States, arrived in Paterson, N. J., at 11.13 A. M., Tuesday. A special car conveyed the party from Jersey City to Paterson, where they alighted and drove to Mr. Hobart's house in carriages, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Hobert and a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Flags and bunting were displayed along the road to Mr. Hobart's house, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among those who had assembled along the streets and at the house.

At 12 o'clock the band stopped playing and moved to one side of the piazza, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, accompanied by several other ladies and gentlemen, stepped out upon the porch.

Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman of the committee, delivered the address to which the nominee responded in fitting words.

Governor Griggs arrived at Mr. Hobart's house at 11.45 and among those in attendance were Congressmen Fowler, Stewart and Parker.

Fully 3,000 people were gathered in the vicinity of Mr. Hobart's house.

When Mr. Hobart concluded his speech the crowd which surrounded the streets and lawn cheered loudly and he was warmly congratulated by the members of the committee and invited guests, who were close to him. During his speech he was frequently cheered, particularly when he mentioned Major McKinley's name and the gold plank in the Republican platform.

Mr. Hobart, with Governor Griggs and Colonel Barber, stood on the porch, and the committeemen ranged themselves along the front of the piazza and had their photographs taken. After this was over the visitors were entertained at luncheon.

A STATUE OF BOLIVAR.

Venezuela Will Make a Present to New York City.

The "Il Progresso Italio-Americano," the Italian daily newspaper, of New York City, publishes the following special cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela:—

"The Venezuela Government, through the efforts of the President, Joachim Crespo, intend to donate to the city of New York an equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, and has commissioned the work to the Italian sculptor, Giovanni Turini, of Staten Island. The cost of the monument will be about $20,000."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 20
High Grade Extra			3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60		61¼
CORN—No. 2 White	35½		36
Oats—Southern & Penn	21		23
RYE—No. 2	34½		35
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 50		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	14 50		15 00
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	10 00		10 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	90		1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
C TY STEERS	7	@	7½
City Cows	6		6½
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	1 25	@	1 50
ONIONS	1 00		1 15
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	6@		6½
Clear ribsides	6		6¾
Hams	10½		11¼
Mess Pork, per bar			10 00
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	16	@	17
Under Fine	15		16
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	7½	@	7¾
N. Y. Flats	7¾		8
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	11½	@	12
North Carolina	10		10½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	9	@	9½
Ducks, per lb	12		14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—M-l. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 30	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 75		3 75
Hogs	3 70		3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	66		67
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	33½		34¼
OATS—No. 3	21		21¾
BUTTER—State	10		15
EGGS—State	12		13
CHEESE—State	5½		6¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	61¼		61½
CORN—No. 3	32¼		32⅝
OATS—No. 2	22¼		22⅝
BUTTER—State	16		17
EGGS—Penna. ft	11		12

Joseph B. Porter, of Canton, Vt., has lately come into possession of a hand-made wooden plow, which is more that 176 years old and is still in a good state of preservation. It was built in 1720 by Jonathan Belcher, one of the early settlers of Randolph, for his own private use.

UNIQUE BASEBALL.

IT IS PLAYED BY BOYS WHO ARE ENTIRELY BLIND.

How the Inmates of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind Enjoy the Game. Novel Features of the Sport.

Should the Louisville Baseball Club at the close of the season have succeeded in successfully defending twelfth place in the pennant race, they may earn fresh laurels by challenging and probably defeating the nine from the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, which is located near the Falls City.

In the Kentucky Institute there are two regularly organized nines, between which there is the fiercest rivalry, and the institute pennant is as highly prized and will be as bittterly contested for, as that gaudy strip of bunting which, whatever else happens, will not wave next year over the Polo Grounds.

Professor R. B. Huntoon, of the Kentucky school, describing baseball among the blind, makes the astonishing statement by way of preface, that among the boys and young men, who must go through life in darkness there is a fondness for athletic exercises, and an ambition to excel in feats of physical power almost as deep founded as among the students of the universities.

The gynasium is well patronized, and field sports are in high favor, notably sprinting, longer races up to a mile, running jump, hop, skip and jump, and putting weights. Intense excitement prevails during these contests, the results of which must be reported by word of mouth to both contestants and "spectators."

The baseball game differs, of course, in many of its details from the regular games played by the youth of America. The diamond is not of regular size, but is of regulation form. The distance between bases is but forty feet, instead of ninety. The infielders are stationed the same as in a National League game, with the exception that there is a right shortstop, thus making ten men to a side, an arrangement once seriously considered by professional ball managers. In the outfield, on public games, there is an unlimited number of players, each taking a turn at the bat, first moving up one position whenever a batsman is put out.

The catcher sits on the ground, well back from the home plate, and, to guard against injury, he wears a mask and a chest protector. His position is such that when the pitcher delivers a ball it strikes the ground just between his knees and is taken on the short bound.

The batsman takes his position at the plate, with a heavy flat bat, somewhat like those used in cricket. The umpire, who must be a man of unimpaired vision, calls upon the pitcher to get ready, and then clearly sings out, "One, two, three!" At the word three the pitcher must loyally deliver a ball that can be hit by the batsman, who, standing there in the darkness, with a sharpened sense of hearing and a wonderful conception of the time that must elapse before the ball reaches him, is prepared to strike.

Baseball writers often refer to "the whish of the ball, as like an arrow, it fairly split the space over the home plate." To the quickened sense of the blind this "whish of the ball" is a reality, and it is astonishing, guided by this refined development of the hearing faculty, how often the ball is struck by the batsman.

If the batsman should miss, the ball bounces into the catcher's lap, and is at once returned to the pitcher by a single toss with a precision that is wonderful. When the ball is batted, the umpire calls out quickly to the fielder in whose direction it is travelling, and he, guided by a sense of hearing, either catches the ball or follows it in its course through the grass. Six strikes are an out. In fielding any number of bounds are permitted. If the batted ball is a "hot liner" and travelling straight for an infielder's head, the umpire shouts a warning, and in such cases the endangered player ducks or falls to the turf.

It is possible, in fact the ball is frequently fielded to first in time to put out the runner. When throwing to first the assisting player, who is guided by the voice of the baseman, calculates the distance with nicety and throws the ball so that it strikes the ground a few yards in front of the baseman. The latter hears it coming, and usually gets it without further assistance. Running bases was formerly a difficult thing. There were then three trees on the diamond, toward which the runner ran with outstretched hands. Bags have since been substituted for bases, and therunner is guided by the voice of the baseman, who is required to shout "First, first, first." In like manner the other bags are won. Once on a base the runner is guided by the voice of the unless his side dies at the home plate. Six outs put a side out.

Naturally there is no approach to scientific ball playing, but under all circumstances it is astonishing to note the frequency of "clean hits," while the base running and fielding are at times almost marvellous and present a most wonderful exhibition of the refinement of the development of the sense of hearing in an effort to compensate for the loss of sight.

FREE ROCK FOR THE ROADS.

California Highway Bureau's Rock Crushing Plant.

Following close upon the heels of recent events in road improvement agitation, the good roads' convention at Santa Cruz, the supervisors' convention at San Jose, and the universal stirring up of the question throughout the state, comes the opening of the state rock-crushing plant, at Folsom penitentiary, on Saturday last, June 6. The crusher is one-half a mile from the Folsom power house. The power is conveyed by means of compressed air through a Lafel turbine wheel and a six-inch pipe. At the machine the compressed air rushes into a receiver, where it is heated by the injection of a fine jet of steam no larger than a pencil point. This crusher is the largest of its kind in the United States. The foundation is 34 feet deep in solid rock, filled up with granite blocks 18 inches thick. The weight of the rock-bunkers, when full of rock, is nearly 5,000,000 pounds. The main shaft of the crusher is about as large as the shaft of the line-of-battle ship Oregon. Its capacity, running at full velocity, is 110 tons an hour, or almost two tons of crushed rock per minute. This great engine is a product of home labor. It was built by the Union Iron Works at a cost of $30,000. The total cost of the plant represents an outlay, if built by ordinary labor, of $100,000, but the use of convict labor represents an important saving to the state. On the state property there is an unlimited supply of the finest kind of trap-rock for road-building purposes, which the highway bureau is authorized to use. The crusher is operated by the same agency which oversees also its distribution. For this purpose an elaborate set of blanks has been prepared to insure that all the rock sent out goes to the roads for which it is designated. The contractor must file applications with the mayor or board of supervisors and with the bureau; he must have all kinds of certificates from the board of supervisors that he has been granted the contract, and from the city engineer that the estimates are correct, before the rock is shipped.

We have much to learn from the Roman people in the matter of road construction. They had the greatest system of highways the world has ever seen. At one time twenty-nine great roads centered in Rome, and there were 320 state roads throughout the empire.

These highways, which extended through what is now Germany, France, Spain and even into England, and south into Africa, were built to withstand the heaviest of traffic. They were excavated 4 feet deep and filled with four solid layers of rock of decreasing size, the bottom layer being of solid rocks, hewn and fitted by hand, with mortar and cement poured into the interstices. Smaller stones were then laid in, and the top finished off with something like the macadam of the present day. On these great thoroughfares the Roman prisoners labored, and, in time of peace, road-making was the occupation of the soldiery. Opponents of convict labor usually base their objections on the ground that it throws out of employment a certain amount of free labor by the introduction into the market of goods at low prices which would otherwise have to be made by free labor. However, the fact is that the convicts employed at rock crushing in Folsom do not compete at all, but actually create work for others. The fact is that rock crushed by outside labor is so expensive that it cannot be used by the state or counties for road making at all; whereas, the stone prepared by the convicts is supplied by the state for road building at a nominal charge, i. e., that of the oil and waste used on the machinery, and the cost of transportation to the point where it is to be used.—San Francisco Wave.

LUCK IN MINING.

One Miner Lost a Big Fortune, but Saved His Boy.

"I could have owned half of the Enterprise mine at Rico for $200 if a telegram from Denver had not announced the decision of the doctors to use the knife on my baby boy for hernia. I lost more than $1,000,000, but I stopped the knife, and my boy is healthy and rugged."

These were the words of a gentleman seated with a group of prospectors a few evenings ago, which led up to a number of stories relating to similar incidents.

"I knew a man more fortunate than myself, however, who grasped his opportunity," continued the speaker. "Dave Brown, of Aspen, gave a prospector $75 worth of lumber and one-fourth of the Aspen mine. Brown was then a stock clerk. He is now a millionaire, banker and operator."

"It's not always management that secures a fortune," ventured another of the group. "It was luck, pure and simple, that made Dick Swickheimer a millionaire. He knew nothing about mining, but a miner told him to sink, and he did sink. He ran out of money several times, but others, who were interested in learning what greater depths he would encounter on Dolores Mountain, loaned various sums, and at last a lucky lottery ticket drew $4000, and this money reached the ore in the Enterprise mine."

"Yes, luck had a great deal to do with it," said the third speaker. "Several people in Durango had an opportunity a few years ago to get into the Columbus mine in La Platte for a few dollars, when the man who located it owned it. I knew one Durango man who had a good chance to buy the mine for less than $500, the price received, who had spent twice as much in trying to find something like the Columbus."

"Chances like those are often overlooked in Durango," said another of the group. "There was a little fellow down there from McQuiety, a couple of years ago, showing some good-looking ore from a claim, which he offered to trade a quarter of for a rifle. He went to the gun store and all over town trying to trade for a rifle, and the kind of gun he wanted was selling second-hand in stores for $5 or $6, but the little fellow couldn't get a rifle. I saw the property last fall that he offered to trade, and saw some of the ore roasted in a blacksmith forge. Gold boiled out of it very freely, and I doubt if all the guns in San Juan county would buy a quarter interest in that property now."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 16.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

6,400 Square Feet Floor Space,

And every nook and corner crowded with merchandise, in the great variety, that goes to make a

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

Bargains fresh from the trade centres of the United States, placed on our counters and floors every morning.

Do U C "baits" advertised, U can depend on it that 9 out of 10 times U can get the "special" at The Racket for less money, and U never pay more.

Advertisements go out regularly from this town, claiming great things—but seldom stand the test. We guess you know 'em by this time.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

SEASONABLE GOODS

Cannot always be bought at a great reeuction. But in order to clean up our

LADIES' VESTS

We have put them at 10 and 15c, former price, 25, 30 and 40.

You can take your choice from a lot consisting of different styles.

The whole lot will be closed out at that price.

As they are just in season this hot weather, avail yourself of this opportunity.

Also bargains in Wash Dress Goods, now 5c per yard. Were 10 and 12c.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

The Army Worm.

The appearance of the army worm in alarming numbers throughout the State, has caused B. H. Warren, M. P., State Zoologist, to issue a pamphlet giving directions how to destroy the pest. He advises the mowing of a wide swath about the invaded field, and then the plowing of a deep furrow, with the straight side toward the part to be injected, at intervals of a few feet pits into which the worms may fall. They can then be sprinkled with kerosene, or burned with straw. It is also recommended that fence boards be laid on edge, end to end, across the worm's path, the barrier to be coated with tar or kerosene, which checks their progress.

Different Makes of Bicycles.

Examination of a list of various kinds of bicycles made in this country compiled by an expert last year, give 850 different names. It is true a number of the companies placing these wheels on the market own and sell more than one kind, but it is also true that a large number of bicycles are not named at all. In Febuary last there was 1,144 different kinds of wheels made and registered in this country. In other words within three months time 300 new makes of bicycles were placed on the market.

Wanatoga at Home.

Will Mitterling, on account of large patronage, will not have his celebrated horse on the road, instead he will keep him at his stable, and patrons are urged to apply without delay for his service. 2t

Select School Term.

Prof. D. M. Wolf will open his next term of select school at Spring Mills beginning on Monday, July 27th. The term will offer special advantages to those preparing to enter college, or for teaching.

Deep Well.

The well now being drilled on the late Wm. Harter farm, near Aaronsburg, by Krape & Lee, on Saturday last reached a depth of 140 feet thro solid rock without striking water.

Drank Lye.

A two-year-old daughter of David Wyland, of Milesburg, drank a quantity of lye from a tea cup left standing on a table, and its death will likely follow.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

DIED OF CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Henry Breon Expires after a Long Illness near Millheim.

The death of Mrs. Susan Breon, wife of Henry Breon, occurred last Friday, July 10th, at her home at Smithtown, the small village about one mile west of Millheim. The cause of her death was consumption, and her illness covered quite a period of time. She was aged 50 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from her late residence, and the interment was made in the Millheim cemetery. Rev. Wolf, of the Lutheran church, officiated at the services.

Mrs. Breon was the mother of ten children, nine of whom with the father survive her. She was a sister of A. P. Luse and D. F. Luse, of Centre Hall; Mrs. J. W. Shook, Spring Mills; Cyrus Luse, Tyrone, and Mrs. Rutter, in Ohio.

Encampment at Lewistown.

The National Guards of the state will go into camp at Lewistown the latter part of the week, to remain in camp over a week. There will be over 10,000 soldiers in attendance. The camp will be visited by prominent U. S. army generals and other officials, and large crowds are expected to witness the boys play soldier for a week. On Sunday a great many from around here expect to drive and go by bike on Sunday. From Centre Hall the distance is about 23 miles.

The Scaffolding Down.

The scaffolding has been torn away from the new Reformed church, and a clear view can now be had of the beautiful edifice. The walls have been pointed and finished up on the outside and we doubt if there is a richer looking building in the state. The frescoers are at work on the interior, and when they have finished, the building will be ready for the furniture. The Ladies' Aid Society intends supplying this.

Will Be Higher.

Grain and coal dealer George Ocker informed us a few days ago that there will be a considerable advance in the price of hard coal this fall, owing to the higher prices charged by the shippers at the mines. He said that if the retailer would be able to buy his coal this fall at the figures at which it was sold to the consumer one year ago, he will be doing very well. This advance will cause more or less hardship throughout the country.

Tendered the Principalship.

The school directors of Milesburg, at a meeting last week, tendered the principalship of their schools to James Gregg by a unanimous vote. James had charge of the Unionville schools the last term, and the citizens of that borough are reluctant to have him leave.

School Meeting.

The school board met Monday evening to transact some business. Nothing of vital importance was up for consideration, except that a proposition be made to the township directors regarding the tuition of township scholars schooled in the boro. The boards cannot agree on this question and it has been up for a year or two.

Sold His Route.

Perry Lose has been gathering the cream through this end of the valley the last couple months for the Spring Mills creamery. Lyman Smith, the drayman, has purchased Perry's outfit, and makes four trips a week for the creamery, besides looking after his freight hauling.

Sample of Fine Wheat.

A sample of very fine wheat, Early Red Blossom, raised by Benj. Stover, on what was known as the Wm. Harter farm south of Aaronsburg, was sent to this office; the heads are solidly packed with kernels and last year Mr. Stover threshed 30 bushels to the acre of this wheat.

Change in the Hour for Services.

The following change has been made in the hour for Presbyterian services: At Centre Hill next Sunday, July 19, at 10.30 a. m. Services in Centre Hall Presbyterian church at 2.30 p. m. Sunday school at 1.30 p. m.

Will Remove to Bellefonte.

Col. Coburn is likely to remove from Aaronsburg to Bellefonte, necessitated by his election as president of the 1st National Bank.

Not Yet Repaired.

The cut telephone wire between Rising Springs and Coburn, where it crossed the railroad, has not yet been reconnected.

Car Load of Salt.

George W. Ocker has just received a car load of salt, which he will offer at wholesale and retail to his customers at reasonable prices.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

A SNAKE AROUND HIS NECK.

Unpleasant Experience of a Renova Man Last Saturday.

Last Saturday afternoon brakeman Kizer, employed on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, accompanied by another railroad man named Johnson, went to the mountain near Renova to enjoy the cool mountain breezes, taking with them a hammock and blanket. The *News* says Mr. Johnson placed the latter upon the ground and reposed thereon, while his friend occupied the hammock. Mr. Johnson fell asleep, and was in the midst of pleasant dreams, when he was aroused by a smothering sensation. Leaping to his feet, he found that a blacksnake had wound itself around his neck, and was going through wonderful gyrations not pleasant to the trainman's feelings. Mr. Johnson succeeded in releasing himself from the embrace of the reptile, and he and his companion lost no time in abandoning their "ideal" retreat.

Remodeling the Building.

The main building of the State College is now undergoing extensive alterations, which will convert it from the present extremely plain style into a structure of more modern architecture, to better harmonize with the surrounding buildings, recently erected. Another story will be added and a tower one hundred feet in height will surmount the structure. The work is being done by S. McCalmont & Co., of Tyrone, at a contract price of $12,000. It is to be completed by September.

Lecture on Free Silver.

Hon. W. R. Bierly, of Dakota, will deliver a lecture on the free coinage of silver, in the auditorium, on the picnic ground, Monday evening, July 20, to which all are invited; ladies especially are invited as the lecturer will have something to say for their benefit also. Mr. Bierly is now on a visit to his native Miles township.

Works Running Lively.

Boob's wheel shops are kept busy pushing out the finished stock, and to keep up with orders the force has been increased right along. An order for forty set, tired and finished up, was shipped to Norway a few days ago.

A New Outfit.

Crotzer, the dairyman, who supplies Centre Hall citizens with milk, has secured a new outfit, wagon, horse and harness, and his outfit is quite natty and neat.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

Forests and Fish.

Lumbering, in this county, is nigh a thing of the past; as between the greedy sawmills and the devouring mountain fires, it is a question which did most to deplete our mountains of timber. Together they were a success in making a barrens of our mountain and valley woodlands. If the firefiends of the last fifty years had been in hades or some cool place outside behind lock and key, Centre county alone would have a half million dollars of standing timber on hand.

Wednesday ended the trout fishing season, and it was the poorest known. It was rare any one made a catch to brag of. Illegal fishing is one reason for the scarcity of trout; continued fishing by hands on lumber jobs also, then cutting out the timber along the streams exposes the water to the warm rays of the sun, destroying that cooling freshness so necessary to the life of the trout.

Atlantic City Excursion.

The Central R. R. of Penn'a, in connection with the "Reading's Royal Route to the Sea," will, on Thursday, July 23rd, have the first Sea Shore excursion of the season. Train is to leave Bellefonte at 7.20 a. m., stopping at all local points. The fare for round trip tickets to Atlantic City and Cape May, good for 10 days, will be $5.75. For detailed information apply to C. R. R. of Pa., ticket agents.

Improvements.

The new house erected by Lose Bro's this side of the station, is nearing completion, and will be a credit to that end of town.

D. K. Geise has put a new porch to the entire front of his house.

Bartholmew's new barn is nearly completed.

No Ball Team Yet.

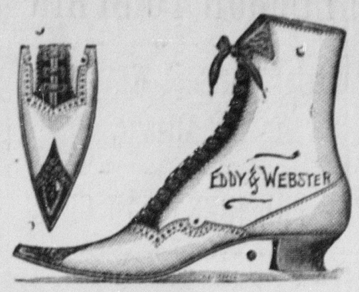
There was a move on foot some days ago to organize a ball club in the town, and several of the boys circulated a subscription paper to secure funds to buy an outfit. Since then the move has apparently petered out, and there's little ball talk in the air, and the town will likely go without any excitement this year.

Sunday School Picnic.

The Reformed Sunday school decided last Sunday to hold the annual picnic in the Fort Woods, on next Thursday, 23d.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR $2.25 SPECIAL...

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES ?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

GARMAN'S!

Samples cheerfully sent—We want your mail orders.

The best goods for least money.

Another new line of Organdies; the old patterns all gone; don't ask for duplicates.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

—AT—

W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store,

Commencing

Saturday, June 20,

100

Of these fine Polished Chairs were bought at sacrifice sale.

ONLY $2.88.

Regular price, $4.50.

Don't miss a good thing and place your order, as they will not keep.

W. R. Brachbill,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Telephone Call, 1302.

OAK OR MAHOGONY.

COBLER SEAT ROCKER.

SECOND WEEK OF

..... The Globe's Wonderful Nine Cent Sale. .....

9c. Stunning! Startling! Stupendous! Bargains for Old and Young!

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods and Millinery.

Boundless In its Resources The Nine Cent Sale Forges On Leaving All! **9c.**

Never in the history of Bellefonte has a sale met with such success as our grand Nine Cent Sale of Bargain Making. Never before has such a stream of tremendous bargains been turned loose upon the people of Bellefonte. The second week opens with thousands of new attractions, thousands of marvelous excelling, unrivalled values, and the price is only NINE CENTS. It is surely time to buy Dry Goods when money values like this are knocking at your door. Come this week and reap the benefits of an overshadowing SALE OF SALES!

Notions for 9 Cents.

10 papers Pins for 9c.
3 balls Knitting Cotton for 9c.
10 bolts Darning Cotton for 9c.
5 Nutmeg Graters for 9c.
24 Bone Collar Buttons for 9c.
5 bolts of Tape for 9c.
3 Screw Drivers for 9c.
2 Shaving Brushes for 9c.
24 Slate Pencils for 9c.
10 Lead Pencils for 9c.
3 Sponges for 9c.
4 Tape Measures for 9c.
2 sets Dress Stays for 9c.
3 bottles Writing Ink for 9c.
2 cakes Buttermilk Soap for 9c.
10 yards Baby Ribbon for 9c.
1 pair Dress Shields for 9c.
2 fancy Stick Pins for 9c.
2 Japanese Fans for 9c.
2 Boys' Windsor Ties for 9c.
2 Chimney Brushes for 9c.
2 Screen Door Knobs for 9c.
2 Toasting Forks for 9c.
2 Pen Knives for 9c.
2 Hand Mirrors for 9c.
10 Rubber Hair Pins for 9c.
And a host of others.

Bargains! - Bargains!

10 Dozen Buggy Whips.

Something you never bought before under 35c, we are going to sell during the sale at Nine Cents Each.

Something For You.

12 dozen Shirt Waist sets, 3 shirt buttons and a pair of link cuff buttons in silver and black, per set, 9c.
25 dozen Belt Buckles, neat designs and will not tarnish, each 9c.

9c.

Handkerchiefs.

500 Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, each 9c.
1,000 Ladies' Colored Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, always sold at 10c, will now be sold 3 for 9c.
3 large Red Handkerchiefs for 9c.

Embroideries.

Choice of over 25 pieces fine Embroideries, never a yard sold under 10c, and some as high as 15c a yd., during sale your choice 2 yards for 9c.

Ladies' Sailor Hats.

10 doz. Ladies' Sailors, always sold before at 15c and 25c, your choice now, 9c each.

Writing Paper.

9 Tablets for 9c.
72 Sheets Fine Note Paper for 9c.
72 Good Quality Envelopes for 9c.

Lace Caps at a Big Bargain.

35 dozen Child's Lace Caps in prices ranging from 25c to 75c, go during this sale, your choice of the lot, only 9c.

Laces.

100 pieces Fine Torchon Lace, guaranteed 12 yards to the piece, during sale to be sold 9 cents for the whole piece.

KATZ & CO.,

Limited.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors."

Domestics for 9c.

2 yds. yd.-wide Bleached Muslin, 9c.
2 yds. yd.-wide Unbleached Muslin, 9c
2 yds. good quality Outing Cloth, 9c.
2 yds. Mosquito Nets for 9c.
2 yds. Shirting for 9c.
3 yds. Light Challie for 6c.
3 yds. Scotch Lawn for 9c.
1 yd. Heavy Denine for 9c.
1 yd. Seersucker for 8c.
2 yds. best quality Calico for 9c.
1 yd. fine quality Satine for 9c.
2 yds. Defender Batiste for 9c.
2 yds. Fancy Curtain Scrim for 9c.
3 yds. Tea Toweling for 9c.

Ladies' Gauze Vests.

50 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, a regular 15c quality, now 9c.
25 doz. Ladies' Vests, good quality, go now at 2 for 9c.

Don't Overlook This Item.

2,500 yards Printed Dimities, all new and seasonable designs, sold during the season for 15c, 20c and 25c, go during this great sale, per yard, only 9c.

Hosiery.

2 pair Men's Working Socks for 9c.
2 pair Ladies' Fast Black Stockings, 9c.

Shirt Waists.

Choice of any Waist in our establishment, 49c. This includes Waists that formerly sold from 75c to $2.00.

9c.